DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 159 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby, Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Juliundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila,	Bangkok.
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Cebu	Puket
Medan		Hoilo	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Teingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

T. D. SMART,
Chancery Street.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.

Raw Linseed Pure Oil.

Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint

Teephone No. 3953

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME RARE CHANCE TO CINEMA PROPRIETORS, AND INTENDING ORGANISERS OF CINEMA COMPANIES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NAME AND GOODWILL OF CITY'S OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CINEMA "AMERICA INDIA."

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1917, at 4-0 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will, by order of Pestonji B Mehta, Esq., the Proprietor of "America India" Cinematograph, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

The Name and Goodwill of "America India" Cinematograph.

P.S.—This offers a very rare and unique chance to Cinema Proprietors, who are disposed to have a lucky name for their Cinema as well as to those who have to shift from their present sites and organize new theatres on expiration of the term of lease.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAPER TUBES, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, very rich household furniture including rich silk tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, double glass door almyrahs, marble top centre tables, dressing chest of drawers, washing tables, dressing tables, glass door book case, office writing tables and chairs, lady's writing tables, dining table and dining chairs wooden and iron cots, hat and umbrella stand cabinet, easy chairs, rocking chairs, book stands, dumb waiter, reclining back and leather lined sofas, tiled and plain teapoys, phonograph, records etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 fancy mahoganised double glass door almyrah.

The property of an European gentleman:

1 rich mahoganized dressing chest of drawers.

1 fancy dressing table.

By order of the office concerned.

3-4 cases English paper tubes each weighing about 1000-1500 lbs.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1917.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectioners Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva. (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless SANYAS'S OIL externally for nervous debility. Non irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B. M., Shikarpur, Sind. 8779

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS—English, Mathematics. Commenced 1st July. Meeting daily (7-30 to 9 a.m.), Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay. 8743

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGINEER well-up in handling Ether Ice Machines. Permanent job. Decent salary. Apply to Box No. 937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8758

WANTED—For employment in a Mofussil Mill for the posts of Clerks, two or three GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES on a starting salary of Rs. 40, per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8716

WANTED—GRADUATES, including one SCIENCE man. Pay Rs. 50 to 60 according to qualifications with prospects. Apply stating 2nd Language and optional subject with testimonials if any to HEAD MASTER, Edward Memorial High School, Kaira. 8749

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Turpentine, and Bel-tel. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

WANTED

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as a TEACHER by a graduate with Sanskrit. Apply stating terms to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8753

WANTED—POST by an energetic experienced teacher, studied upto B.A., with French and English. Write to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8770

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—TUITIONS by a distinguished Graduate with English Honours. Strong in French and Logic. Apply with terms to Box No. 941, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8773

WANTED—One OIL ENGINE, of 50 to 60 brake horse power, new or second-hand, must be in perfect working order. Write particulars and price to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8786

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—Good TUITIONS by two experienced under-graduates one strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit and the other in Mathematics and Persian. Very good references. Apply with terms to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8754

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni. Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—TAME ORANG OUTANG (Ban Manoos); English sheep. "H" 68/11 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta. 8757

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A 4 Cyl. second-hand DARRAQUE CAR in fairly good condition recently overhauled. Selling cheap, as owner is leaving Bombay. Write to Post Box 19, G. P. O., Bombay. 8783

FOR SALE—One two-Cylinder MOTOR CAR, 5 seater, French make, with Stepney Wheel, one second-hand BROUGHAM, English make. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8784

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—To HINDUS only Flats on the Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 8774

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned packing materials will be received by the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 16th July, 1917.

(1) Packing cases, size 8 (a) of well seasoned English white dealwood as per sample, with 16 spare nails per each case ..... 4,200 cases.
(2) Packing paper ..... 22 reams.
(3) Tarbungra ..... 210 maunds.
(4) Iron building with hoop iron and nails, etc., wiring with galvanised wire staples and seals complete, including labour ..... 4,200 cases.

Samples can be expected at the ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, Colaba. 8781

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. ALIMAHOMED KAMRUDIN and TYABALLY KAMRUDIN, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our another client. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 604, New No. 2825, Old Survey No. 2914, New No. 1350, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 96, Street Nos. 506-510 and containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Jamsedji Nowroji.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1917.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8785

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. IGNATIUS MURZELLO, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, equitable mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, situate at Dadar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by rough estimate about 900 square yards forming portion of a larger Oart called the Dukinkhan and bearing Collector's Old Survey Nos. 375 and 376, New Survey Nos. 2/1452 and 1451, and Collector's Old Nos. 763 and 158 and New Nos. 4700 and 3772, and Assessment Nos. 3233-34-35-36 and 37 and Street Nos. 697, 698, 699, 700 and 701. The portion agreed to be sold, is bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of the purchaser, on the North by the Portuguese Church Road, on the West partly by the property of Danny Murzello and partly by that of the Vendor and on the South by the property of Mr. Suratker.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1917.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8782

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) GAJANAN NANA MOROJI, (2) MUKUNDRAO GAJANAN, (3) KESHAVRAO GAJANAN and (4) CHANDRAKANT GAJANAN, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his father and natural Guardian, the said Gajanan Nana Moroji, have contracted to sell to our client, all their undivided moiety or half share in the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed from payment of cess), situate at Fanaswadi 2nd Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 798 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1113, Old Survey Nos. 360 and 361 and New Survey No. 310, with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house, chawl, stable and out-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824 and 4825 and Street Nos. 42-44, 46-48, (1) (2) (3) and (4) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the said Fanaswadi Lane, on the West by the property of Hari Trimbak Moroji, on the North by the property formerly of Shivshanker Mankoba and now of his heirs, Narayan and Shamrao, and on the South by the property formerly of Balkrishna Raghoba and now of Chhotalal Narotamdas.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1917.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8780

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Da. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED HORNBY ROAD, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
This week's Problem.
THE WEAKER STRAIN.
The 9th Story from
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
Will you find for yourself this time
"WHO' GUILTY?'
The most interesting of the past Series.

THE PROGRESS OF FRENCH SCIENCE
In the cause of the Glorious Wounded of France.



THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 & 10 P.M.
Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement.

An Evening with the World's Greatest Comedian
CHARLIE CHAPLIN WEEK!
Chaplin in 5 of his famous Comedies
2 HOURS' NON-STOP LAUGHTER.

Next Saturday, 7th July, at 9-30
return of the World-famous Conjuror
CHUNG LING SOO
and
FULL LONDON COMPANY.

HALF PRICE MATINEES
ON SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Plan of Seats for all shows at
ROSE & CO. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

To-night —— To-night
Commences
The Greatest—the Best and the first
SPANISH LOVE SERIAL
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA,
ELDORADO
Justice—32,000 feet.—Justice
or
Barcelona and her Mystries.
To-night —— To-night
I take my Revenge
You will be unanimous in your praise
Love—Hate—Surprise—Revenge—Tragedy
David Roscoe, falsely accused, will be sentenced and deported into exile—What will become of his poor widowed Mother? What of his loving sweetheart Clara??
TO-NIGHT "JUSTICE"
EVERY NIGHT: 4 Waterproof at 7 p.m. Show.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT CINEMA HIT:
TWO DETECTIVE DRAMAS.
"X 3"

A Bank Cashier known as "X—3" to the gang, aids counterfeiters in their work. He is murdered and the man in love with his daughter is accused. A detective by clever work not only catches the real culprit but runs the whole gang to earth as well.

"CONSCIENCE"

A jealous man takes advantage of his partner's quarrel with a stranger to murder him. The stranger suffers the death penalty, but a year later the partner's conscience gives him into the hands of a smart detective.

ONLY EUROPEAN THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans: 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CABS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL, OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
THE
"SHIELDING SHADOW
13th and 14th Episodes.

THE ROYAL ARTILLARY.
British Official War Film.

TOOTH AGHE
A new Mutt and Jeff
Series of cartoons.

THROUGH 'QUERCY'
A City of France.
COLOURED.

"BUSTING THE BEANERY"
COMIC.

Absolutely the finest Programme in Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT GALA NIGHT!!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
The
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
Presents
An all amusing Local Topical Revue
in 2 Acts and 8 Scenes.
Specially written for the
GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.
Produced by
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
ROUND THE TOWN.
ROUND THE TOWN.
ROUND THE TOWN.
Scene 1
IN BOMBAY FROM MESSPOT
Scene 2
THE LAKHS SHE LACKED
Scene 3
MOSTOCK'S MACORONI MENAGERIE
Scene 4
SHOULD A WOMAN TELL
Scene 5
FOX TROT MAD
Scene 6
REVUE ARTISTES
Scene 7
THE SORROWS OF SATAN
Scene 8
UGLIES from the EGG SHELLSIOR
BRIGHT MUSIC
CATCHY SONGS
and CHORUSES.
FASCINATING DANCES
The Above Revue will be
Preceded by
Our Great Pathe's Production
in 3 PARTS.
THE SHADOW OF SHAME
TO-NIGHT AT 8-30 SPECIAL
CINEMA SHOW
FOLLOW THE CROWD
TO THE GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	4	m 11 13	28 9	4	m 4 12	15 1
Thur	5	m 11 55	29 7	5	m 4 58	14 6
		11 44a	27 4		5 57a	13 4
Fri	6	0 30a	30 1	6	m 5 43	14 3
					6 40a	17 7
Sat	7	m 0 33	27 9	7	m 6 17	14 6
		1 17	30 3		7 24a	17 0
Sun	8	m 1 21	27 11	8	m 7 12	15 1
		1 50	29 11		8 10a	16 8
Mon	9	m 2 12	27 8	9	m 8 0	16 2
		2 42	29 3		8 59a	16 7
Tues	10	m 3 9	27 3	10	m 8 52	17 6
		3 37	28 4		9 51a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise:	Sunset:
" 4 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 5 (Thursday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 6 (Friday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 7 (Saturday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 8 (Sunday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 9 (Monday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 10 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h. 32·2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38·4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d. 3h. 10·5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d. 5h. 41·6m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.697 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8 "
Dew Point	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.840 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85 5 "
Minimum do.	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	217 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inches
Total fall during month	0 31 "
Do. do. year	18 20 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July	0.15 "

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th July, 1917, was 29.891 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Imports		14,000
Mid. Americans		19.25—20
Egyptian F. G. F.		28.60
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	25.10—1.45
	Jan.	25.36—1.40
	Mar.	25.70—1.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	18.25
July-Aug	18.00
Aug.-Sept.	17.67
Sept.-Oct.	17.37
Oct.-Nov	16.96
Nov.-Dec.	16.56
Dec.-Jan.	16.40
Jan.-Feb.	16.30
Feb.-Mar.	16.21
Mar.-Apl.	16.12
April-May	16.04
May-June	15.96
June-July	15.88 —30

Delayed owing to mutilation.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price
July	18.25
July-Aug.	18.00
Aug.-Sept.	17.67
Sept.-Oct.	17.37
Oct.-Nov.	16.96
Nov.-Dec.	16.55
Dec.-Jan.	16.40
Jan.-Feb.	16.30
Feb.-March	16.21
March-April	16.12
Apl.-May.	16.04
May-June	15.96
June-July	15.88

All prices are fixed. —30

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	26.00
Oct.	25.00
Nov.	25.25

Unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 2nd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York March	25.80
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	24.57 +2
not 24·45 as given previously.	
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	77½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, July 4.

Owing to the Asadi Purnam holiday the market was practically closed to-day. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 2 p.m. and remained open for about half an hour. The opening rate for Good Broach April was Rs. 515, but it quickly rose to Rs. 518. Only a small business was done in Good Broach, but in other descriptions there was nothing doing. Rates closed as under. Except for Good Broach April the quotations are nominal.

QUOTATIONS 2-30 P.M.

Good Broach April	Rs. 517
Fine Broach July	516
Fine Bengal July	3 65/8

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 3rd July:—

Cotton	12,872	bales.
Wheat	54,151	cwts.
Linseed	2,367	
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	Nil	
Gingellyseed	832	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	2,885	"
Castorseed	4,600	"
Rice	14,346	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	1,336	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	5,520	"
Jowar	387	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	919	"

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 2nd July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	14	15,200
B. B. & C. I. Railway	3	3 518

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

BULLION.

Bombay, July 4.

The silver market is steady with limited business passing.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-3.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 91-2.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 91-2.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 91-7.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 185½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 175½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 274.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 151.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 pe cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 66.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trunt Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.

SHARES

The share market opened firm and there was some rise in the prices which was not maintained, due to profit-taking and speculative sales. The market closed steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,760 to 1,730 and closed at 1,745, Madhavjees from 2,060 to 2,025 and closed at 2,040, Fazulbhoys from 767/8 to 740 and closed at 745, Nagpurs from 2,460 to 2,435, Swadeshis from 1,805 to 1,790, Simplex from 712/8 to 722/8, Bombay United from 730 to 725, and Crescents from 225 to 22/8.

Currimbhoys were steady at 335, Indore-Malwa at 405, Bleechings at 300, Pearls 537/8, Bombay-Burma at 995, and Tata Hydro at 1,155.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at 40 and Central India Mining at 42, Tata Iron Ordinary were quoted at 236/4, and Deferreds at 960.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 30th June 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th June 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	22,85,500	2,79,82,465
A. D. C. Rly.	55,200	7,37,742
B. K. Rly.	5,500	70,104
C. B. Rly.	6,500	97,385
Total	23,52,700	2,88,87,906
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th June 1916		
G. I. P. Rly.	17,86,849	2,58,06,073
A. D. C. Rly.	55,785	7,98,604
B. K. Rly.	6,470	87,555
C. B. Rly.	8,322	1,23,033
Total	18,59,426	2,68,15,345
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+4,98,651	+21,76,392
A. D. C. Rly.	—585	—60,861
B. K. Rly.	—970	—17,456
C. B. Rly.	—1,822	—25,442

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th June 1917.	12,700	1,56,326
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th June 1916	10,045	1,53,173
Increase or Decrease	+2,655	+3,153

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th June 1917	2,500	39,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th June 1916	1,769	27,060
Increase or Decrease	+ 731	+12,652

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1917.

BANK OF BANGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half year, amount to Rs. 27,65,961 which have been disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at 12 per cent per annum free of income tax Rs 12,00,000; Bonus to shareholders at 4 per cent per annum free of income tax Rs 4,00,000; Special Bonus to shareholders at 1 per cent per annum free of income tax Rs 1,00,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 4,50,000 Gratuity and Pension Fund Rs. 1,00,000 Carried forward to next half year Rs 5,15,961.

Referring to the Reports for the half years ended 31st December 1915 and 1916, the Directors have transferred a further sum of Rs. 4,50,000 from the Bank's Reserve Fund to the Special Reserve for Depreciation of Investments making a total in the latter fund of Rs. 67,50,000. This sum is sufficient to admit of the whole of the Bank's present holding of 3½ per cent Government Rupee Paper being written down to 66 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Industrial Home for the Blind at Lamington Road continues to make progress satisfactorily. The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the following subscriptions to the Fund of the Home:—

Mrs. Aimai R. K. Dadachanji, Rs. 50; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai (1st instal.), Rs. 20; Mr. Pirojshaw F. Vandrevala, Rs. 15; Mr. Prabhashanker Govindji, Rs. 15; Mr. Raja Tejshi, Rs. 10; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai (2nd instal.), Rs. 10; Mr. Thakoredas N. Merchant, Rs. 8; Mr. Jehangir R. Giara, Rs. 5; Mr. Kaikhushru D. Sethna, Rs. 5; Mr. Ishwarlal B. Desai, Rs. 2; Blind Home (now defunct), Ahmedabad, Rs. 3-15-0; and Charity box, Rs. 8-11-0; Total, Rs. 152-14-0.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have published in your issue of date the report of the Directors of Messrs. Kemp & Co., to the Shareholders and as portion of the Report refers to a controversy between the Directors and myself about the management of the affairs of the Company I hope you will in fairness to me give the same publicity to the following:—

The Report as appearing in your Paper states that "a regrettable amount of publicity has for some months past been given to the Company's affairs in an attempt to shake the confidence of the shareholders in the Directorate and management" and further states "it has been alleged that the stock is over valued in order to show profits. Nothing could be further from the truth."

No doubt during the last few months I have addressed the Shareholders of the Company more than once and drawn their attention to mismanagement and to lack of efficient control over the staff and have particularly drawn their attention to the way in which heavy profits have been made to appear through unsystematic and unreliable valuation of stock. The controversy has covered a wide field but I will confine myself to some of my more important objections to the management of the affairs of the Company for some years past.

As to the way in which profits have been declared the following few figures will be sufficient. During the five years i.e. 1910-1915 the Directors of the Company reported an aggregate profit of Rs. 1,10,470. During the same period Dividends were declared professedly out of profits amounting to Rs. 1,15,500. The Shareholders were naturally led to believe that the Dividends were paid out of profits which the Company had made. Now what were the real facts? In the year 1914 (i.e. the last of the above five years) a sum not less than Rs. 1,38,000 was withdrawn from the Reserve Fund. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,20,884 was used to write off depreciation and bad debts and Rs. 1,700 were used for paying dividends for that year. It is clear that if the proper allowance had been made for depreciation and bad debts year by year there would have been no profits from which dividends could have been paid and that profits were shown when there were no real profits and dividends were paid when there were no profits to justify such dividends and that what had been paid by way of Dividends was really withdrawn from the Capital assets of the Company by the heavy withdrawal of Rs. 1,38,000 from the Reserve Fund. This is not all. During this period the Company took a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the Bank. This amount was used in the general business of the Company and was merged in the General Fund of the Company. When the time of payment came there was no available fund to repay the loan and new capital was called in amounting to Rs. 50,000 to pay up the loan and the amount of the loan would also appear to have been used in payment of Dividends. The whole thing evidently resolves itself into an attempt to show profits when there were none and a payment of Dividend out of Capital assets of the Company when there were no real profits. I have pointed out this more than once but there has been never any satisfactory reply.

I have always urged that in concerns like Messrs. Kemp and Co. the value of the Balance Sheet depends on the stock valuation. Profits are ascertained by taking the assets of the Company on the one hand and liabilities on the other; and as the most important item of assets is the value of stock it is clear that if the stock is not properly valued there might appear a margin of profits though there might really be none. During the short time I was a Director of the Company I strongly urged an independent valuation of the stock. This was so much resented by the President of the Board Lt.-Col. Kharegat that when I pressed the matter he actually left the meeting of the Board and sent a chit saying that he had resigned his post and would send his formal resignation in due course although such resignation was never sent.

How the stock is being valued will be made clear from the following:—

Last May I applied to the Company for particulars as to the stock in hand at the beginning of the year and the stock sold during the year and purchased during the year and the stock in hand at the end of the year. The information I called for was not furnished to me. I therefore, went over personally to the Office of the Company by appointment to gather the necessary information. The first thing I called for was the stock book. Lieut-Col. Kharegat the Chairman of the Board had repeatedly stated that after he became a Director he had insisted on a stock book being kept because such stock book was absolutely necessary to test the financial condition of the Company and the value of the balance sheet. Yet to my surprise I was told that there was no such stock book. I had constantly complained of the want of efficient control by the Board over the staff but to no effect. How the orders and directions of the Board are being disregarded is now shown by the above fact that, although the Chairman of the Board had insisted on a stock book being kept and although he must naturally be in the belief that there is such a book, no such stock book has ever been kept. Why it was not kept it is not for me to say. In the absence of such stock book it would be extremely difficult to arrive at any correct valuation and it would be almost impossible for any shareholder and director to judge whether the value put on the stock by the staff was correct. In the Balance Sheet the stock is represented as being valued at cost price with allowance for depreciation. I, therefore, next inquired if there was any record of the cost price of the articles making up the stock and I was surprised to learn that there was no such record. I then enquired how they gathered the cost price of the articles for the purpose of the Balance Sheet and was told that for the purpose of valuation they ascertained the cost price or rather fixed the cost price by taking certain percentage off the selling price in the price list. This is a curious mode indeed of taking the cost price. Seeing that there was no stock book or any record shewing the cost price of the articles I enquired how the Company estimated profits and was told that they estimated roughly by taking a certain percentage on the gross sales. Thus the whole thing from beginning to end is based on a system of conjectures. How could a stock valuation so made enable the shareholders and Directors of the Company to judge of the condition of the Company? If there was no stock book and no record of price it would be open to the staff to put any value they choose on the stock and to show any amount of profit by merely manipulating the figures representing the value of the stock.

There is every reason to believe that the bulk of the sales are from new stock purchased locally and imported and that the old stock is left in hand unsold. It is evident that articles of the nature Messrs. Kemp and Co. deal in will soon deteriorate and become almost valueless in course of time, and if such old stock represents assets at cost price for purpose of valuation and for the purpose of estimate of profits, one need hardly say how misleading the Balance Sheet and the estimate of profits might become in course of time. The only way to guard against this danger is periodical independent detailed valuation made not merely by taking a certain percentage off the selling price but based on actual inspection and examination of the stock. It is well known that there is a considerable amount of old drugs and preparations and even instruments still lying in hand unsold. If they have not been sold and cannot be sold in time like these when there is so much scarcity of such articles and such demand for them it is clear they will not be sold hereafter and to show them in the valuation at cost price or even at some allowance would be absolutely misleading.

The above have been the principal differences with the Board and I have stated the facts plainly so that the public may themselves judge whether my complaint that there was no reliable system of stock taking and valuation and therefore no reliable check on estimate of profits and my further complaint that there is no efficient control by the Board over the staff are well founded or not. In this connection I will refer to one more incident. There have been doubts as to whether the different branches maintained by the company were working at a profit. One of the Directors Mr. Wright in August 1915 declared at a meeting of the Share-holders that separate accounts of the branches would be kept so that anybody might satisfy himself as to how far the branches were working at a profit. Even the present report states boldly that the branches of the Company are working at a profit. To check this I enquired at the office of the Company whether there were any separate books of the branches kept showing the working of the branches from which one could see whether any particular branch was working at a profit and I was told no such books or accounts have ever been kept. I think it is absolutely unnecessary for me in face of this to add a word as to the way in which the affairs of the Company are being contorolled by the Board.—Yours, etc.

R. E. BHARUCHA.

11, Elphinstone Circle,
3rd July 1917.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

QUESTIONS DEALT WITH DURING LAST QUARTER.

Bombay, June 28.

The proceedings of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the months, March, April and May last, show that a letter was received from the Secretary, Indian Sugar Producers' Association, requesting the Committee to accord their support to the memorial of the British Empire Producers' Organization, urging "Empire self-supporting policy embodying preference for consideration of the Imperial Conference." The Committee replied that in the absence of fuller information they regretted they could not support the proposed memorial.

PRIORITY COMMITTEE.

The Committee regretted to note with reference to the letter of the Government of the 23rd February, 1917, enclosing a Press Communiqué regarding the appointment of Priority Committees at Bombay and Karachi that they were not given the privilege of nominating a representative on this Committee. To this a reply was received from Government that in order to secure celerity of working it had been determined to keep the Committee as small in numbers as possible. It was not possible to have all the important bodies, who might in other circumstances claim recognition, represented upon it. In these circumstances the Governor in Council regretted that it was not possible to meet the wishes of the Committee by increasing the size of the Committee. The Committee again replied pointing out that this Chamber represented the Indian Commercial Community as a whole and that the presence of its representative on the Priority Committee would assure the different Indian Commercial interests that their interests would be well looked after without in any way making the Committee an unwieldy one, and requested Government to reconsider their decision. Government in their letter of the 31st May, 1917, informed the Committee that after further consideration of the matter they were pleased to comply with the request made by the Chamber for the appointment of a representative nominated by it on the Priority Committee. The Chamber was requested to communicate to Government the name of the representative whom it wished to nominate on the Committee. The Committee proposed the name of the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji for nomination on the Committee.

REPRESENTATION ON IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

In reply to a representation of the Committee to the Government of India requesting that the Indian Commercial Community might be allowed to return a representative to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General they were informed that the Government of India regretted that they were unable at present to recommend the petition to the Secretary of State, but that the question of the representation of Indian trade interests generally would receive due attention as in the past, whenever the modification of the constitution of the Legislative Councils came under consideration.

HALL MARKING OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Collector of Customs announcing that Government did not wish to introduce the system of the hall marking of Gold and Silver as was suggested by the Bombay Presidency Trades Association. This announcement, it may be noted, was in accordance with the opinion expressed at the time by this Committee.

BOARD TO ASSIST DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. INNES TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July, 3.

With reference to the resolution moved at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and accepted by the Government that the Director of Industries should have to help him a board of non-official gentlemen interested in industrial questions, the "Madras Mail" understands that Mr. Innes has been asked to make recommendations for constituting the Board. It will probably consist of four or five gentlemen of whom at least two will be Europeans and two Indians.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

At the share market to-day further improvement took place in jute shares. At the opening of the market a very strong demand for these securities led to some excitement and for sometime it was very difficult to find sellers. The tone of the market continued very firm with fluctuations during the course of the day. In another directions there was very little doing, coal shares not atracting any attention. There was however a small business doing in miscellaneous securities. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Singaran B 12-4, 12-8; Sowardih 14-8, 14-12, 15.

Jute:—Alliance 380, 382; Auckland 230, 238, 240, 235, 238; Barnagore 95-8, 96, 97; Belvedere 403, 406 s.l.; Clive 148-8, 152-8, 154-8, 157, 153-8, 154; Dalhousie 350, 352-8; Fort William (ord) 171, 175, 169, 173, 174; Howrah (ord) 310, 317, 308; Hooghly (ord) 83-8; Kamarhatty 323, 325, 328, 330, 323; Kanknarrah (ord) 440, 450, 444, 446-8; Khardah (pref) 103; Lawrence 345, 347, 350, 353, 344; National 250, 260, 262.

New Central 372, 374, 369, 376; Northbrook (ord) 33-12, 37-12, 37; Standard (ord) 405, 406, 408, 410; Union 515.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,475, 1,480; Caew and Co. 95, 96; Calcutta City Flour 11-10, 11-12; Great India Phosphates 5-8, 6-8, 7; Premium; India General Navigation 166-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to Rs. 67-8.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The monsoon has temporarily withdrawn from the Peninsula, but has given nearly general rain in the plains elsewhere, except in Upper Burma Frontier Province, the Punjab and Sind. The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Dibrugarh, Barisal, Saugor Island and Darjeeling one and half, Cuttack three, Gorakhpur one, Mussooree five, Dehra Dun and Simla four, Jodhpur two, Udaipur Mount Abu and Surat one and half, Amer, Deesa and Rajkot one, Bhuj three, Ahmedabad five, Neemuch, Indore and Jubbulpore one, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi five, Saugor one and half and Seoni two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central Provinces and Orissa extension in the Punjab.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,500 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at six hours sixteen minutes this morning.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 4th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.16	15.78	23.55	40.47
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	0.27	17.35	21.12	37.30
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.20	17.18	20.91	38.29
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.07	16.99	22.07	43.26
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.30in and Delhi 0. 11in. Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.72in., Cawnpore 0.56in., and Allahabad 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 1.86in., Ajmer 1.24in., Jaipur 0.72in., Kotah 0.62in. and Mount Abu 1.58in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind but damper in Rajputana. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread and generally heavy; Bhuj has had 2.93in., Dwarka 0.16in., Veraval 0.32in., Rajkot 1.01in., Bhavnagar-Para 2.61in., Surat 1.27in., Ahmedabad 5.10in., Deesa 1.15in., Neemuch 1.21in. and Indore 1.11in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.21in., Saugor 1.51in., Hoshangabad 5.01in., Khandwa 0.15in., Akola 0.34in., Amraoti 0.62in., Nagpur 0.33in. and Raipur 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate, or considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been light and local; Bombay has had 0.16in. and Karwar 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous to the north of latitude 20deg. N. at the expense of the Peninsula. Rainfall has increased in Rajputana, Gujarat, and Kathiawar but decreased in the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central and the United Provinces, Rajputana and the east Punjab and light and local in the Konkan. Light isolated showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. High seas and strong winds continue in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India West, the Central and the United Provinces, the east Punjab and the Konkan and isolated showers in Malabar and the Deccan.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Statement of Traffic at the Port Trust W arehouse for the month of May 1917.

Description of Goods.		1917-18. Balance on 1st May 1917.	Receipts during May 1917.	Deliveries during May 1917.	Balance on hand on 1st June 1917.	1916-1917. Balance on 1st May 1916.	Receipts during May 1916.	Deliveries during May 1916.	Balance on hand on 1st June 1916.
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	25,451	7,979	5,273	28,157	29,992	3,921	4,276	29,639
Do.	Cases.	28,617	2,376	7,748	23,244	24,126	8,163	7,166	25,123
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	822	19	94	747	316	55	31	340
Do. do.	Cases.	1,525	107	101	1,531	716	217	107	826
Twist and Yarn, Cotton.	Packages.	5,727	194	1,240	4,681	6,442	2,172	1,541	7,073
Do. Silk and Wool		2,582	747	882	2,447	2,594	605	434	2,765
Total		64,724	11,421	15,338	60,807	64,186	15,133	13,555	65,764
Copper	Tons.	1,642-1½	3—10	94-10	1,551-1½	2,954-1½	1—13	121-0	2,834-14½
Yellow Metal		622-15	61—15	136-5	548-5	1,242-1	0—0	129-13	1,112-8
Metal Total Tons		2,264-16½	65—5	230-15	2,099-6½	4,196-2½	1—13	250-13	3,947-2½

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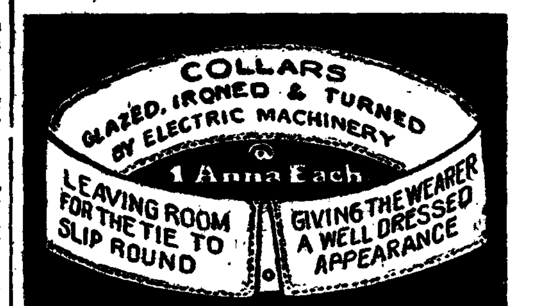
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 14th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 29th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 5m. Sunset: 7h. 20m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Beaman Bombay Chess Club, 5th Annual General Meeting, 101, Medows Street, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 6.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohammereah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 4.

591 Increase—The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.
No. 636 Pte J. Crerar.

592 Musketry.—Captain and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey and Staff Sergt. Instr. J. Annett have been detailed to attend a Refresher Course in Musketry at Satara commencing on the 11th July 1917. They will proceed to Satara on the 10th instant.

593 Camp of Exercise—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will probably be held from December 16th to 22nd 1917.

594 Range—Officers are detailed for range duty as under:—
Mondays Captain W. Burns.
Tuesdays Captain R. S. Cree Brown.
Wednesdays 2nd-Lieut H. E. H. Pratt.
Thursdays 2nd-Lieut H. C. Howie.
Fridays Lieut. H. Stuart.
Saturdays Lieut. T. W. K. Hider.
The Rifle Range is allotted to "A" Coy. as under:—
Thursday 5th.
Friday 6th.
Saturday 7th.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BEAMAN-BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The annual general general meeting of the above club will be held this evening at the club premises at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS AT MATUNGA FAIR.

A squad of volunteers of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Hindu "B" Division, Dadar was sent to Matunga Fair to render "First Aid" medical relief on the 1st instant. The Secretary, Mr. N. N. Patil and Dr. Balvant B. Dadarker accompanied the party.

AN ABANDONED NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a newly-born female child which was found in Bhasker Lane at Girgaum on Tuesday afternoon. The body was first noticed by one Kalulal Kanayalal. The police have not yet been able to trace the parents of the child. Further enquiry was adjourned.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, medical officer in charge of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, reports that during the first quarter ending 30th June 1917, 1521 patients attended the Dispensary, of whom 713 were males, 463 females and the rest 345 were children. Of the patients 694 were Parsees, 323 Hindus, 410 Mahomedans, 90 Eurasians and 6 others. The hours of the Dispensary are from 9-30 to 11-30 a.m., (S.T.) on week days only.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

At the annual meeting of the Mandali held in the Chikitsak Samuha Hall the following managing committee was elected for the next year:—

Mr. Anandrao Sadashiv Dalvi, Chairman; Mr. L. J. Kamat, Vice-Chairman; Mr. V. P. Gothoasker, and Mr. Y. H. Sukhtankar, Secretaries; Messrs. D. S. Diwadkar and Mr. S. V. Bharne, Treasurers; Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Mr. A. V. Lajmi, Mr. M. S. Muzumdar, Mr. A. V. Sabnis, Mr. N. B. Thakur and Mr. S. R. Rajadhyaksh, members.

The Chairman, then announced that Mr. R. R. Nabar, a prominent member of the Bombay Brokers Association, had paid Rs. 100 to the Mandali and had become its Life-Member. He further announced that the Vithal Balkrishna Korgamkar Scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 was awaded to Miss Malinfbai Gopalrao Panandikar, a grand daughter of Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, and daughter of Rao Saheb Gopalrao Vyankatesh Panandikar, late Deputy Educational Inspector, for taking the highest rank amongst the successful female candidates of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community at the Matriculation Examination held this year. He said the Mandali in giving help to poor and promising students of their Community in earning their education had no doubt laid the community under their deep obligation.

Shipments from the Port of Karachi during June were 2,10,006 tons. compared with 86,791 tons in June 1916, showing an increase of 1,23,215 tons.

HIGH COURT

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced its sittings on Wednesday morning at 10-30 a.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji presiding. There are 21 cases committed to the Sessions and the first case taken up was one in which the accused was charged with committing rape on a woman named Zingabai.

A RAPE CASE.

Emperor v. Ismail Rahim.

The accused, a Mahomedan aged 30, was charged with committing rape on a Mahar woman named Zingabai aged 30, on the 20th of March at 3 p.m.

Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

The accused was not defended.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused and his Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

DHATOORA POISONING BY A WOMAN.

King Emperor v. Rajubai, a Hindu woman aged about 30.

The accused was charged under 328 of Indian Penal Code of administering a stupefying drug with intention to commit theft to one Laxmibai under Section 379 with committing theft of a neck ornament and two rings.

Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended.

The case was the prosecution was that the accused was staying with Laxmibai, a Hindu woman aged about 50, the complainant, at Marrimata temple, Kamatipura on 23rd of March last she gave some molasses to the complainant to eat saying that the Gods would be propitiated if she ate it. Complainant ate it and felt giddy, her tongue became parched and she was unable to speak. The accused then removed a neck ornament and two rings which the complainant had on her person at the time. Meanwhile, Ram Lingu, a son-in-law of the complainant, came there and asked her what the matter was. The complainant made signs and pointed to the accused. A Doctor was sent for, and complainant was removed to the Hospital, the house-surgeon of which was of opinion that she was suffering from Dhatoora poisoning. She was discharged cured on March 27th. In the meanwhile information was given to the police and the accused who had absconded, was found drunk on Clare Road. She was arrested and placed before the Magistrate, who committed her to the Sessions.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's regorous imprisonment on each charge the sentences to run concurrently.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE CHAMBER WORK IS OVER.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1362-14.—Motichand & D. Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand & anr, Amin & D. Purnanand & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.

S C Ct. 483-18307-16.—Dikshit Dh & P. Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Furdunji Jamaspji, Pandia & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1120-15.—Unwalla P & P, Gowavahu widow v. Purshotam Jiwandas & ors, Madh K & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khansahai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., Part Heard.

175-15.—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

1237-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S. Amin and Desai, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

373-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

INCIDENT AT CHURCHGATE STATION.

CASE COMPOUNDED ON ACCUSED APOLOGISING.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, one Slater Hunt, a mining engineer, was charged by Deputy Station Master S. B. Bhesania, of Churchgate Station, with assaulting him at the above station. Mr. Cardale of Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors represented the complainant.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused went to the Churchgate Station on the evening of April 17th and took his seat on a bench reserved for ladies, on which there were already four ladies sitting. The accused was told by the complainant to take his seat on the adjoining bench, as this was reserved for ladies only. Hunt said the complainant ought to have told him of this before he had taken his seat, and a bottle of liquor which he had with him slipped and fell down and broke as he was getting up, when in an angry tone he said to the complainant "Here you are!" The complainant said it was no fault of his. The accused then rushed at the complainant and was going to strike him by catching hold of his throat when a gentleman interfered and separated them.

PLEA OF PROVOCATION.

The accused pleaded provocation, as the complainant put his hand on his shoulder. He had inadvertently occupied the bench reserved for ladies.

The Magistrate told the parties that they might compound the case if they chose.

Hunt thereupon tendered an unqualified apology and the case was marked as compounded.

NEGLIGENCE AT BLASTING OPERATIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle has disposed of the case in which Inspector De Burgh charged Umarsi Narsi of Messrs. Teja Kaya and Co., with not taking proper precautions durnig blasting operations which he was conducting near the Sewree cemetary on the 13th June. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50.

THE INTERNED LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I have lately come from Ootacamund it may interest your readers to hear something of our beloved and devoted patriot and leader, Mrs. Annie Besant, and her two faithful co-workers, interned there. The facts of the internment are now well known to the Indian public, the orders served on the 16th June on Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, the protest meeting at the Gokhale Hall on the 21st, and the touching farewell that was given to Mrs. Besant on the evening of the same day when she had to leave Madras so as to be at the place of exile on the appointed day. It is also well known that circumstances made it advisable for Mr. Wadia and Mr. Arundale to leave for Ooty in the early morning of the following day, although their time of freedom was somewhat longer, but what may not be so fully realised by the general public, is the cheerful, I might almost say joyous, way in which the three have taken their place among the noble army who have suffered and are suffering for Freedom's sake. The bungalow at Ooty is a pretty place, and friends and loving followers will see that there is the wherewithal for food and clothing.

It is not the physical suffering that is entailed by this internment, but the suffering of mind and feeling in knowing that the much loved work for India, is at present no longer possible for them, that silence and inaction have to take the place of eager effort and eager speech for the well being of the Motherland. Yet, although there is certainly much of this mental suffering, your readers will, I feel sure, be glad to realise how Mrs. Besant's courage dominates all feeling of depression, how fully she is convinced that even this internment is also a step towards the freedom of India, and how bravely she takes her part, although the silent one, of suffering for the Motherland.

There is one thing that may be a consolation to many who would fain help her in this time of trouble, and that is that every expression of patriotism, the knowledge that friends are coming forward day by day, more and more, since the internment has taken place, to express their determination that India shall have her proper place among the Nations of the Empire, gives her strength to bear and courage to endure. I have heard her say that she is grateful to those who have come forward at this crisis and who have protested in meeting after meeting, grateful not for herself, but because she identifies her whole life and self with India and India's cause. I know that Mrs. Besant is most anxious that her internment should be of real use to India. No half measures will suffice, no small or piecemeal reforms but the Congress League scheme, and I feel sure, she would ask friends of India to work for Self-Government and for nothing less, even as she is willing if needs be, to remain interned till that end is achieved. It would, to my mind, be highly desirable that all workers in Freedom's cause should hold a monthly meeting on the 16th of every month so long as the internments last, to remind themselves and India, that it was for H. R. that their leader worked, that it is for H. R. that she is interned. Let us all help in her work, and as a woman and one who loves India well I would ask Indian women to do their part in the great struggle for freedom. We do not need to address meetings, but we can live for India, dress for India eab for India, and teach our children for India. If every Indian woman will do this, take the Swadeshi vow for India's sake, India will soon be strong and free. I am an English woman with many ways and customs that differ from those of women born and bred in this land, but I gladly also pledge myself to buy Indian goods wherever possible, to eat Indian food and give Indian teaching to Indian children.—Yours, etc.

FRANCESCA ARUNDALE,
(a member of the Home Rule League.)
Madras, July 2.

MOTORIST FINED.

DRIVING RASHLY AND WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle has disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Beldom charged one Mr. Spink with driving his motor car No. 581 D. in a rash and negligent manner and driving it without a licence.

It was alleged that about 6-30 p.m., on the evening of the 17th ultimo the accused was driving his car along Hornby Vellard in a rash and negligent manner, when he was stopped by Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and his name ascertained. It was also found that he was driving without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 on the first and Rs. 5 on the second charge.

BEGGING IN A PUBLIC PLACE.

SAILOR SENTENCED TO 15 DAYS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan charged a sailor, named Thomas Moore, with begging in a public place. It was stated the accused went to the Cornaghia's shop on the Esplanade and begged for alms from the customers in the shop. The accused was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

FEAST OF ST. PETER AT BANDRA.

The Feast of St. Peter was celebrated on Sunday last with great solemnity in St. Peter's Church, Bandra. The Church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. On Saturday preceding the feast there were Vespers in the evening at 7 p.m., and on Sunday the solemn Mass commenced at 8-30 a.m. The St. Paul's Band struck the sublime notes of "Kyrie," while Confraternities of St. Peter, St. Joseph and 7 Dolors, with lighted candles in their hands and with their bended postures in the heart of the sacred precincts, took part in the imposing service. After the Gospel Rev. Father Fernandes, the Assistant Vicar of the Church, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent sermon in Marathi on the life of the Prince of Apostles, St. Peter. The Divine Service was brought to a conclusion by the singing of the "Tantum Ergo."

CAWNPORE TRUNK MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

At the Allahabad High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Tudball and Mr. Justice Rafiq delivered judgment in the Cawnpore Trunk Murder case, in which an appeal was preferred by the local Government against the order of the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore acquitting Kunji and Nageli of the charge of murder. It was alleged that two trunks were found in a third class railway compartment at the Jhansi Station. In one was found the body of a woman whose throat and legs had been cut and in another some clothing and various articles. No clue could then be obtained as to the identity of the victims or the murderer. Nearly two months after, the Sessions Judge of Jhansi received an anonymous letter stating that the body was that of the daughter of Pandit Radhelal of Cawnpore and that Debi Sahai was the murderer, whose wife would tell the whole story. It was then found out that Debi Sahai who is absconding, and the accused had murdered the woman for the sake of her jewellery. But the Sessions Judge who had doubts about the guilt of the accused acquitted them.

The Government appealed and their Lordships set aside the order of acquittal, passed in favour of Nageli and finding him guilty, senteneed him to death.

ARREST OF AN EX-MAMLETDAR.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FORGERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, July 3.

Mr. V. D. Kelkar, formerly Mamlatdar of Patan in Satara Collectorate, but recently transferred to Taloda (West Khandesh), who was asked to present himself before the Collector of Satara to explain certain descripancies, was arrested on Monday evening and immediately placed before Mr. Panshe, the City Magistrate. Mr. Kelkar is alleged to have given a biased judgment and abeted forgery of a document.

The motion for bail was rejected and the accused was remanded till 13th July. Rao Saheb Kale is in charge of the prosecution case.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, July 3.

The case under section 110, C. P. C., against political suspects Manohar Pain and four others was resumed before the District Magistrate for cross-examination.

Town Inspector Sasadhar Bose said that no search warrant was taken to search the Paharpur House and he did not know for which accused the search was going to be made. Manandra was arrested under section 55 C. P. C. Manandra was not produced before the S. D. O., the next morning at 8 a.m. A khata book exhibit which witness took to be a student's routine book was not in the search list on the first day.

Ramdas Baksi, Sub-Inspector, stated that it is not a fact that he submitted the report for proceedings under sections 110 and 40, C. P. C. against these accused at the request of the C. I. D. When he heard of a tall figure with spectacle on coming to visit Bepin Babu's house he thought he might be Kanai Saha, the absconding accused. Manager was arrested by him after he surrendered at Nator. He could not say under what provision Manahar was in jail before he was arrested.

Saratsassi Dutta D. S. P. examined stated, that no warrant of arrest was received against the accused. Two or three days before the search of Tarini Babu's house he heard from I. B. that Manahar was wanted. He did not know the names of the other accused except that of Manahar. The way in which these youths lived in the house created suspicion. Sanjibchandra Bagchi, Sub-Inspector, stated that there was no warrant of arrest for Gurudas. Gurudas was taken to the Superintendent before the search. There was suspicion as Gurudas gave his residence at Krishnagar, but his tone indicated that it was not so. Phani Babu had a revolver with him when he went to search. Witness went to Mymensingh for making confidential enquiries regarding Gurudas and learnt that Gurudas was present on the day and previous to the day the Shalda dacoity was comitted.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A new burlesque, entitled "Round the Town," is to be staged at the Palace of Varieties to-night. It consists of eight different scenes, chief among which are "In Bombay from Mesopot," "the Lakhs she lacked," "Should a Woman Tell" and "The Sorrows of Satan." This two-act burlesque is to be produced under the capable leadership of the versatile artist Mr. Steve Buckingham, assisted by a number of other talented artists such as Rosie and Peggy Castello, Minnie Bartelle, C. Morris and Harcourt. The new programme includes, besides the burlesque, standard varieties and a thrilling film drama entitled "The Shadow of Shame," and a comic.

Both the 6-30 and 10 p.m. to-night shows take place at the Gaiety Theatre, where there will also be a special cinema show at 8-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Cinema enthusiasts who have not yet visited the Royal Opera House this week should do so to-night or to-morrow, or they will miss two extremely clever and exciting detective dramas. The whole point of their plots lies not in the crime itself but in the manner in which the real culprits were brought to book. Thus, while we have thrills in plenty, the objectionable element so often a feature of American criminal films is entirely absent.

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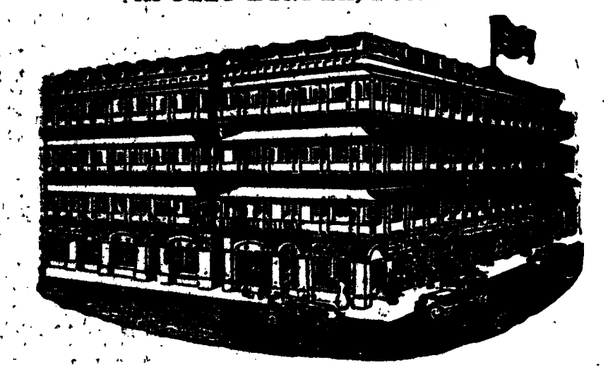
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W. I. T. C. WAR LOTTERY.

DRAWINGS COMMENCED.

TOWN HALL CRAMMED.

RS. 72,825 HIGHEST PRIZE DRAWN.

The drawings in connection with the W. I. T. C. War Lottery commenced yesterday afternoon at 3-30 and will continue for about three further days. time-limit for yesterday's drawing was 6-30 p.m., but it was nearer seven when 162 tickets had been drawn, and during the three hours of acute anxiety the crowd in the Town Hall awaited their turn of luck with commendable patience as the numbers were announced by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney from the platform. Outside of the Hall, itself, the Police—and they were, in abundance—had an immense amount of work to do to keep a small multitude from filing in through the doors. Heavy rain, late in the afternoon, assisted the Police in their strenuous duty, for no sooner the deluge ceased, the crowd outside cleared as if by magic. But they returned with the peeping of a dismal sun. The responsibility of two Committees, one representing the W. I. T. C., the other representing the Bombay Citizens War Loan Committee remained unchecked, and no other element of discomfiture disturbed the cheery proceedings of the lottery. The vast assemblage in the Town Hall comprised a great many Parsi and European ladies who followed the drawing with evident interest. The "mere man" standing behind an impregnable barricade in schools, behaved like gentlemen, probably because Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D. and a host of other police officers, not excluding armed policemen, were on the spot; or, perhaps, it may have been that the presence of the Hon. Mr. Hatch, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass, the Hon. Mr. Birkett, Mr. T. D. Moore, Mr. Skelton, Mr. Ferguson, the Hon. Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lance on the platform was a sufficient guarantee of peace and good—will between ticket-holders and the W. I. T. C. A complete evasion of discord was manifest during the drawing. The reason was obvious. The public were not stuffed with suspicion. The virtue of Caesar's wife characterized the work of the two Committees, and eight blind boys from the Victoria Memorial School at Tardeo, who were educated enough to know that the fate of thousands depended upon their fingers, could scarcely have been charged with having slipped in a ticket of their own in the "tank" which the G. I. P. Railway Workshops had constructed. Mr. Lance, Acting Secretary of the W. I. T. C. broke the ice with a brief explanation of how the lottery would be worked, and invited anybody in the Hall, a lady for preference, to assist in the drawing. Mrs. H. I. Dixon stepped on to the platform like a heroine, and good-naturedly took charge of the prize-ticket barrel.

It is not generally known that the cash collected by sale of 3,64,209 tickets at Rs. 10 each, amounted to Rs. 36,42,090. This amount was added by the W. I. T. C. to bring all prizes up to multiples of Rs. 5 with Rs. 344-4-8. And the lot was distributed as follows:—

Prize No. 1, 20 per cent in one prize, Rs. 7,28,420.

Prize No. 2, 10 per cent. in one prize, Rs. 3,64,210.

Prize No. 3, 5 per cent. in one prize, Rs. 1,82,105.

Prizes Nos. 4—8, 10 per cent. in five prizes of Rs. 72,845 each, Rs. 3,64,225.

Prizes Nos. 9—18 10 per cent. in 10 prizes of Rs 36,425 each, Rs. 3,64,250.

Prizes Nos. 19—43, 5 per cent. 25 prizes of Rs. 7,285 each, Rs. 1,82,125.

Prizes No. 44—143, 10 per cent. in 100 prizes of Rs. 3,645 each, Rs. 3,64,500.

Prizes Nos. 144—343, 10 per cent. 200 prizes of Rs. 1,825 each, Rs. 3,65,000.

Prizes Nos. 344—1,000, 15 per cent. 657 prizes of Rs. 835 each, Rs. 5,48,595.

5 per cent. for Club's expenses and War Fund, Rs. 1,82,104-8-0.

A total of 3,67,800 tickets were issued for sale, of which 3,577 were returned unsold and 14 were cancelled by the Club.

The tickets drawn yesterday numbered 162. The biggest plum of the afternoon was swallowed by ticket No. 77,708 which is entitled to Rs. 72,845. Rs. 835 apiece were allotted to 130 tickets, and Rs. 1,825 to twenty individual tickets. Seven tickets struck Rs. 3,645 in turn, four Rs. 7,285, and one raised a cheer when it was proclaimed on the board as having earned Rs. 36,245. This fortunate ticket was numbered 264572.

The following are the numbers of the prize-winning tickets:—

Prize No.	Ticket No.	Value. Rs.
618	248535	835
853	166518	835
625	190879	835
586	210423	835
266	1942	835
499	15765	835
331	259073	1,825
230	97699	1,825
889	248592	835
363	106756	835
683	85342	835
21	264705	7,285
834	277048	835
266	75365	1,825
771	204965	835
718	344729	835
792	153909	835
275	308162	835
635	249011	835
561	189745	835
949	95741	835
628	50667	835
925	213412	835
285	169965	1,825
55	84801	3,645
212	212591	1,825
828	266517	835
212	292942	1,825
257	237155	1,825
277	73430	1,825
628	61793	835
251	31403	1,825
860	79909	835
459	111440	835
202	999	1,825
58	142750	3,645
671	49675	835
476	134211	835
108	116025	3,645
749	166883	835
691	126997	835
811	123028	835
719	190413	835
199	61750	1,825
843	340688	835
286	323240	1,825
160	6223	1,825
23	232781	7,285
711	101790	835
841	294492	835
953	200103	835
267	359096	1,825
867	235254	835
951	188460	835
195	87793	1,825
906	178172	835
209	8196	1,825
442	136556	835
549	261889	835
394	330663	835
903	16848	835
835	231153	835
948	363181	835
581	46768	835
686	30855	835
394	158495	835
920	59388	835
185	278137	1,825
91	38943	3,645
832	83356	835
664	365094	835
579	30139	835
33	106518	7,285
726	69916	835
325	288695	1,825
398	122302	835
599	247656	835
653	99055	835
538	71744	835
807	362861	835
623	69055	835
279	244896	1,825
454	72900	835
905	276035	835
701	226143	835
73	2909	3,645
609	197762	835
372	255072	835
113	137799	3,645
428	198732	835
936	324773	835
584	72586	835
775	326609	835
544	18387	835
794	364572	835
576	124797	835
756	292433	835
648	107981	835
34	184654	7,285
327	10815	1,825
945	177350	835
373	197962	835
255	113578	1,285
528	226693	835
273	101654	1,825
924	366646	835
192	280967	1,825
943	41071	835
260	225768	1,825
820	85344	835
859	57385	835
658	165276	835
307	362728	1,825
908	150776	835
612	88966	835
422	207129	835
190	135870	1,825
17	264572	36,245
569	40864	835
786	160943	835
18	310092	36,425
268	95150	1,825
545	105134	835
918	262758	835
26	270369	7,285
519	153312	835
665	127557	835
638	176160	835
602	123834	835
163	359892	1,825
235	174285	1,825
40	174664	7,285
729	361900	835
64	289925	3,645
580	35625	835
245	330581	835
543	153021	835
497	83164	835
167	49838	1,285
249	264144	835
382	350819	835
423	189256	835
606	98212	835
494	253408	835
670	184324	835
782	169403	835
399	284278	835
818	263548	835
450	322381	835
656	113991	835
909	240659	835
654	148481	835
583	309948	835
197	252988	36,425
173	345361	1,825
336	59274	835
336	335700	1,825
839	267137	835
597	49650	835
879	220014	835
976	191802	835
879	98764	835
961	151808	835
126	260041	3,645
97	206859	3,645
211	350107	1,825
698	192709	835
199	173591	3,645
499	244487	835
845	84612	835
904	247449	835
984	286021	835
822	217619	835
655	262807	835
800	272555	835
429	195671	835
8	77708	72,845
896	206970	835
604	287750	835
685	53197	835
993	303946	835
401	75046	835
741	131359	835
456	13884	835
413	248538	835
157	52501	1,825

CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, July 3.

The present and past municipal and local board councillors in Satara District assembled in a public meeting on Monday at the Satara Arthur Hall under the presidency of Mr. Ghanekar, pleader. They discussed matters regarding local self-government administration and framed several suggestions to be considered at the ensuing Conference of Local Bodies, which is to be held at Poona at the end of this month, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. The meeting was organised by the Satara District Congress Committee and the talukas were fairly represented.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 3rd instant should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

APPRECIATION OF LATE MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S SERVICES TO INDIA.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

He said: Before proceeding with the business before us, I would recall to you that since we last met India has lost one of her most illustrious sons. No words from me are necessary to recount the life and work of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji but as a prominent member of the old Town Council it is but meet that we place on record some appreciation at least of his good services.

He then moved: "That the Standing Committee desire to place on record their regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, LL.D., India's greatest patriot, who laid the foundations of social, religious, economical and political reforms in this country and worked ardently for the promotion of the country's welfare throughout his long and strenuous life. The Committee recall with pride that he was a member of the Town Council during the years 1875-76 and 1885-86 and had rendered very valuable services to the Council and the Corporation.

The resolution was passed.

INCREASED MORTALITY FROM PHTHISIS.

The Committee considered the following memorandum from the Executive Health Officer regarding the increase in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system. The Health Officer said:—

"On comparing the figures of previous quarters for the past five years with those of the 1st of 1917, the mortality from all causes is considerably lower during the 1st quarter of 1917, but the number of deaths assigned to diseases of the respiratory organs is proportionately higher.

The reasons for this may be:—1. The improvement in the registration of the causes of death; 2. More detailed inquiries are made by our staff.

On the other hand, many hundreds of persons especially children die without any skilled medical aid and the cause of of death without a medical certificate has to be inquired into by the Registration staff and a correct diagnosis cannot always be arrived at as the information given by the relatives cannot always be relied on. With regard to the increase from Phthisis, there is no real increase; the mortality in the quarter was 70 below the mean of the previous quarters. The apparent increase is due to the better registration and diagnosis. There can be no doubt, however, that diseases of the Respiratory organs are responsible for a large number of deaths especially among young children and very old people, and while the number of deaths of infants was less, the number of old people dying during the quarter under report was 293 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1916. It must be remembered that the population of the city has very much increased and there are many more hospitals full of sick and wounded; also labour camps and labour hospitals; under the climatic conditions and defective sanitary surroundings of the poorer classes in Bombay, which tend to render them susceptible to exposure, respiratory diseases must always play a large part in the death roll of the poor.

SUGGESTED PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The measures that can be suggested are the provision of better housing accommodation and better food for the poorer classes, thus reducing the risks of exposure and increasing their power of resistance. The former is in the hands of Government, the Municipality and Improvement Trust and other large authorities and employers of labour; the latter depends to some extent on economic conditions, demand for labour and commercial prosperity generally, but there is no doubt that there is a large number of the working classes who spend their wages in ways which are not conductive to increasing their powers of resistance to disease or of bringing into the world healthy children or of giving those children a fair chance of surviving.

The philanthropic institutions in the city are however working in this direction; the Municipal Dispensaries and the Visiting Nurses, the Lady Willingdon Scheme and Health Visitors, the Bombay Sanitary Association and the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and the recent Anti-veneral League are all doing valuable work in educating the people in Hygiene while the Maternity Homes and the supply of pure milk to the mothers who are unable to suckle their children are making a sure headway and are proving more successful than many anticipated, amongst a class of people surrounded by prejudice and superstition, and sceptical of any departure from their primitive methods.

These points have been brought to the notice of the Corporation on many occasions and many of my suggestions have been approved and carried out; the housing of the poor and the improvement of insanitary houses, however, makes very little progress and the voluntary efforts to improve the health of the poor will make very little headway while those conditions remain.

The provision of Municipal Dispensaries has given greater facilities to the poorer classes for obtaining medical relief but as I have often pointed out that while bodies are allowed to be disposed of without the cause of death being certified by a quaified medical man, it will be hopeless to expect accurate registration of the cause of death."

DR. SUKHIA'S VIEWS.

Dr. Sukhia said the Health Officers explanation that the increased number of deaths was due to improved methods of registration of the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs was not correct. He thought the cause of the deaths among children was due to the condition of the sewers, and he suggested that the Health Officer might enquire into the matter from that standpoint. The Registration department had been reorganised some years ago and Dr. Sukhia did not think that they could find any defect in the statistics.

COMMISSIONER TO SUBMIT A SCHEME.

The Municipal Commissioner said Dr. Sukhia must have misunderstood the Health Officer's point. The Health Officer meant to say that the Registration Department had to depend upon the information supplied to them by the doctors, and as the latter were now giving them correct information, the figures had increased. He was quite willing to institute an inquiry in a certain area and collect accurate data on the basis suggested by Dr. Sukhia. This would, of course, entail additional expenditure on temporary staff. He said he would submit a detailed scheme in this regard later on.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS ON INTERNMENTS UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council after the Budget debate was held to-day at Government House, his Excellency the Governor presiding. There were seven resolutions on the agenda, three of which were postponed and five withdrawn, only two being discussed.

In reply to a question regarding the book entitled "Near Home," Mr. Kerr said the attention of the Government had been drawn to certain passages in the book, which, hence, had been considered to be calculated to wound the feelings of the Mahomedans. The book was originally published in England many years ago. It has been ascertained that twelve copies of 1910 editions were supplied to the Calcutta branch of the publishers and they have all been sold. Government are taking steps to prevent the sale of further copies in this Presidency.

In reply to another question, Mr. Kerr said that Messrs. Hamirlal Mehta and Shibram Mukerjee who were probationary deputy superintendents of police, were removed from the Police Force, because they were found guilty of fomenting indiscipline and insubordination among the cadets of the Police Training School at Sarda.

INTERNMENTS UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

In reply to a series of questions regarding persons interned under the Defence of India Act, Mr. Kerr said:—Applications by both relatives and lawyers to interview persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act, are freely made and granted. There is no general prohibition of such interviews. Interned persons have an opportunity of writing letters to their families and many of their relatives obtain information direct by personal interviews with the additional secretary. There has been no case of any person becoming insane during his compulsory domicile. There has recently been a case in which epileptic insanity was alleged, but after the detinue was brought to headquarters and kept under observation for some time, the civil surgeon held that the allegation was groundless. There has been one case of suicide and one case of death from fever.

Several admissions regarding the revolutionary movement in Bengal have been made by persons participating in the same. No compulsion of any kind is used in recording statements. Each person concerned is invited to submit a written explanation either in substitution or in addition to his oral explanation, but in the majority of cases, advantage is not taken of that opportunity. These explanations are finally considered by the local Government. There is no bar to detinues consulting lawyers or relatives in jail, but at the time when the charges are put to them they are invited to give their own answers.

It is not a fact that persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are dressed in prison dress. The use of handcuffs is also prohibited in such cases.

The detinues are sometimes kept in cells during their period of detention.

DETENTION OF A BENGALI LADY.

Regarding the question about the detention of a Bengali lady under the Defence of India Act, Mr. Kerr said the individual in question has been dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance. She was found to be assisting absconding Bengal revolutionaries. Every endeavour was made to place her in the hands of philanthropic bodies or with her relatives, but the latter were not prepared to take her in their charge, and she refused to stay with any of the former. She has accordingly at her own request been interned in jail.

CIVIL SERVANTS ON MILITARY DUTY.

Replying to a question regarding civil servants on military duty, Mr. Kerr said:—On the 1st January, 1916, seven members of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal centre, were on military duty. During 1916, nineteen officers were permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. All these twenty-six officers are still on military duty.

In reply to a question about raising the compliment of Indians in th India Defence Force, Mr. Kerr said that five hundred and eleven applications have been received. In sixteen cases the applicants were rejected on medical and other grounds. Two hundred and ten applications have been forwarded to the military authorities. The others are under consideration. Over three thousand forms were issued in the first instance and requests for further supplies have been promptly complied with.

At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held on Monday dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum with bonus of 2 per cent. per annum was declared. Rs. 4½ lakhs were transferred to investments and Rs. 3,72,130-15-5 were carried forward. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was transferred from reserve to investments.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

RAILWAY APPLICATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

After a lapse of six weeks the Calcutta Exemption Tribunal sat yesterday and disposed of about 200 cases. Of these more than half consisted of supplementary lists of employees from the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railways, while an application on behalf of 20 military students was made by the Principal of the Medical College. In addition there were a number of applications for review. Of the Railway applications there were 109 from the East Indian and eleven from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Orders were passed in conformity with the special scheme which had been sanctioned for railway servants.

Three assistants of the Calcutta Corporation were exempted from all service up to the end of the year. Thirteen members of Jail establishment were exempted from all service. Of the individual applicants some were exempted till the end of the year while others were exempted from general service, but were required to do local service.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

REVISED INSCRUCTIONS REGARDINE INDIAN ENROLMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 3.

The Madras Government have issued revised instructions on the subject of applications and other matters in connection with enrolment of the Indian Branch of the Defence Force, stating that such applications are to be made to the revenue officer in charge of the division in which the applicant is ordinarily resident, or if the applicant is a college student, to the head of his college. The latter will transmit the application to the District Magistrate, and if in any case, he should be of opinion that the applicant is an undesirable subject for recruitment, he should confidentially inform the District Magistrate of his opinion and the grounds on which it is based.

RECRUITMENT FOR DEFENCE FORCE

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI IYER'S EFFORTS AT STIMULATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 3.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer as President of the Recruiting Committee to the Indian Defence Force, has addressed all principals of colleges, headmasters of high schools, and leading men in the various districts, inviting their co-operation in the matter of recruitment and in circulating the statement of rules and regulations applicable to Indian recruits. He leaves Ootacamund for Madras to-morrow and will make an extended tour in the principal Tamil and Telugu districts to address public meetings with a view to stimulating recruitment. Several public men have been requested to assist him.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

ENLISTMENTS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 2.

One hundred and fifty-seven men actually enlisted in the Anglo-Indian Force in Burma. This number is 37 more than the originally needed. More than half of these are now at the fighting fronts and though Burma has still to furnish 23 more to complete the reserve wanted for casualties, there is practically no limit up to which the men will be taken on for infantry and artillery sections.

BURMA LABOUR CORPS.

GENERAL RAIL'S FAREWELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 3.

On an invitation of the Hon. Mr. B. S. K. Carey, Commissioner, Sagaing, the Burma Labour Corps was inspected yesterday at Sagaing by General Commanding Burma Division. At the close of the inspection the General addressing the corps expressed his great pleasure at having inspected them. When they met at their destination the Labour Corps from all parts of the world, it would be their duty to show that Burma was as good as, if not better than, any other corps is. He wished them every luck and a happy return to Burma after the war.

In addressing the Burmese Notables who were present in large numbers, the General urged on them to keep in touch with the Corps while away, for nothing would do more to make the men work and behave well. The army staff of the corps are Major F. C. Owens, I.A., Commandant, Captains H. L. Holman Hunt and E. O. Fowler, assistant commandants. The corps will leave in two divisions of equal numbers.

The gross profits of the Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras for half year ending 30th June, 1917, amounted to Rs. 1,77,292, after allowing for expenses on account of interest allowed to depositors, establishment, etc., amounting to Rs. 96,671. The net profits of the half year amount to Rs. 80,620. Adding to this the balance of Rs. 10,605 from last year's balance sheet the amount of Rs. 91,226 is available for disposal.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 4-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan ..	2600	2,13,300
War Bonds ..	4.875	7,57,400
Cash Certificates ..	19.840	14,58,846-4
Rs. ..	27.315	24,29.546-4

APPLICATIONS THROUGH POST OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Applications to the War Loan received through Post Office are as under:—

(Figures in the Post Office Section are for period ended 26th June and those for Cash Certificates for period ended 15th June):—

Province	Post Office Section, Rs.	Cash Certificates. Rs.	Total, Rs.
Bombay	42,88,860	58,07,974	1,00,96,574
Punjab	39,18,300	61,71,860	1,00,90,160
Central (including Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana	32,86,000	55,90.248	88,66,248
United Provinces	35,15,200	45,13,755	80,28,955
Bengal	33,55,325	42,07,893	65,63,218
Burma	7,81,250	21,65,342	29,46,592
Bihar & Orissa ...	8,53,375	14,21,939	22,75,314
Madras	9,37,375	12,58,166	21,95,541
Assam	2,65,575	5,47,569	8,13,144

Figures the first two weeks of June not received yet for U. P. and Bombay Cash Certificates.

Total loan figures so far as known stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Main Section	38,23,13,200
Post Office Section	2,02,01,000
Cash Certificates	3,16,74,746
Total Rs.	43,41,88,946

The Sind Women's War Loan total now amounts to Rs. 3,81,897.

MRS. BESANT'S RELIGIOUS WRITINGS.

PERMISSION FOR PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 4.

Government has resolved to relax the order issued against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia by permitting the publication or re-publication of purely theosophical or religious writings or speeches composed by them, provided that such writings or speeches have been previously examined and passed for publication by the Governor-in-Council himself, or by such officer as he may appoint to make such examination.

GAYA THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, July 4.

The members of the Gaya Theosophical Society Lodge record their emphatic protest against the uncalled for order of the Government of Madras prohibiting Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia from making any speech, or publishing or procuring the publication of any writing or speech composed by them as the said order prevents them from writing or speaking on religious subjects and form a flagrant violation of the settled policy of the Government declaring non intervention in religious matters. The branch further resolves to request the Government of India and Secretary of State for India to cancel the order.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN C. S. LAURENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 4.

Mr. John Charles Skillern Laurence, Advocate and Notary Public, Bangalore died on Wednesday morning. Mr. Laurence who was nearly 68 years of age was the son of Mr. John Laurence, the first Public Prosecutor in Mysore in British Commission days since the Act of 1864. The District Judge's court in the Civil and Military station was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

USMANIA COLLEGE.

OPENING POSTPONED TILL NEXT JULY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 3.

At a meeting of the Usmania College Board held in Madras yesterday Mr. Yakub Hasanally presented a report referring to H. H. the Nizam's grant of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1,000 a month for starting the Usmaniah College. Resolutions were passed postponing the opening of the College till July 1918 and appointing the following additional members of the Board: J. H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Messrs. Hydari and Ross Masud of H. H. the Nizam's service, and Mr. Mir Asad Ali Khan, Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

A mixed committee which is to consider the Madras District Municipalities Amendment Bill will meet at Fort St. George on the 18th instant. It will be presided over by Sir Alexander Cardew and will not be open to the Press. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopala Chariar will shortly leave for Madras where he will stay till the meetings of the Committee are over. He will take the opportunity of his visit to Madras to lay the foundation-stone of the Vilacheri Co-operative Bank in Chingleput district about 25th instant.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 5, 1917.

MORE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Almost every other day brings proof of a total lack of co-ordination in the policy of Government in this country. There is this much unity discernible in the policy that it aims at repression. That is the spirit of the thing, but beyond that there is evidence of a panicky, spasmodic and unrelated administration as carried on by the various Provincial authorities. And these symptoms are even more revealing of the nature of the control and supervision that is exerted by the Central Government than of the tendencies of the local Governments. For aught that the public knows or can discern, Lord Chelmsford might be non-existent. Notwithstanding strong temptations,—and rumours,—to the contrary we would fain give his Excellency the benefit of the doubt by assuming that it is lack of knowledge and foresight rather than conscious intention on his part which has made the present campaign of anarchic reaction possible in the country. But on the positive side of things there is no sign of an atom of inspiration in the Government of the country from the Viceroy of India. It is not merely that he cannot restrain the Provincial rulers from embarking on foolish crusades against the liberties of the people, but, apparently he cannot even enforce a unity of method and style in their transgressions. What is the Viceroy doing? Does he realize the consequences of the chaotic indiscretions to which the subordinate administrations are giving themselves with zest? These and similar questions are being asked all over the country but Lord Chelmsford's modest silence remains unbroken, and his repose apparently undisturbed.

Let us see where this policy of (seemingly) masterly inactivity is leading us. The Government of Bengal have just issued the following order:

> The Governor in Council has had under consideration the action to be taken in connection with the association of college students and school pupils with the recently inaugurated Home Rule agitation and I am directed to convey the following instructions on the subject.
>
> 2. Apart from the aspirations and ideals underlying the formation of the Home Rule League, its immediate result has been the initiation of an active political propaganda, with which it is undesirable that youths pursuing their studies at school or college should be associated. His Excellency in Council, therefore, considers it necessary to direct that no boy attending a Government or aided school and no student in a Government or aided college, whether studying for a degree or engaged in post-graduate studies, should join the League *either as an associate or as a member.* Under the rules of the League, schoolboys are ineligible for membership, but students can apparently be admitted as associates for the purposes of study, etc.
>
> 3. These instructions should be read in supersession of my letter No. 1573 dated the 2nd December, 1916.

Lord Ronaldshay's solicitude on behalf of the students has taken longer to manifest itself than was the case with his *confreres* of Madras and Bombay. But the interesting thing to note is that the Governor of Bengal in Council does not go in for wholesale imitation. Lord Pentland was anxious to save the students within his jurisdiction from the consequences of "the attempts which have of late been made to bring students in schools and colleges under the influence of the political propaganda," and he thereupon came to the conclusion that "the time has come when action should be taken to deal with this tendency." It may be noted that the Madras Government, as we pointed out at the time, scrupulously abstained from defining such excessively vague phrases as "the political propaganda" and "this tendency." They went on instead to indicate the pains and penalties in store for the scholastic young men who ventured to "take part in political agitation." In Bombay, Lord Willingdon's Government were rather more specific in detailing their desires. According to the Circular "the Government particularly desire that school and college students should not be permitted to attend meetings which are organised by home rule leagues or at which home rule is to be advocated." So that the embargo was mainly directed against the manifestations of home rule,—with small initials! But this seeming magnanimity was neutralised by their gratuitous republication of the notorious Sydenham Circular and Resolution on the subject. The Governor of Bengal, it will be seen, restricts his fiat to prohibiting students from joining the Home Rule League whether "as an associate or a member." But his Excellency expressly includes post-graduate scholars, in addition to school boys and college students in his prohibition. A mere lay mind is incapable of realizing all these subtle distinctions. It is something that the admirable principle of variety is vindicated. And, for the rest, of course, there is unity in diversity. Madras, Bombay and Bengal are all equally moved by a passion for "pure education." It may be asked, though, what becomes of the "emotional inspiration which can be derived from patriotism" as a factor of education, with which we dealt in our issue of Tuesday in an article which has evoked the warm appreciation of Mr. Justice Beaman. Also, the supreme indifference of the Government of India towards these mutually contradictory coercive measures of the Provincial Governments against students, becomes all the more striking when one remembers that they are, one and all, in conflict with the principles of Education defined by the Viceroy himself in addressing the students of the Calcutta University. His Excellency was indicating the purpose that should animate their collegiate career. "What then," asked the Chancellor, "do we look for from you as a result of your University life?"

> "First that you should come out with your character formed and strengthened, and that that character should be no unworthy one, and next that you should come out men ready to take up the duties of citizenship and play your part in the common life, in short, men with character and purpose. As I look back to my University days I believe, even as undergraduates we dimly held by these two ideas, character and the responsibility of citizenship for us."

The breach between the view of education laid down by Lord Chelmsford and the policy being pursued by the Provincial Governments appears to us to be complete. We challenge any one seriously to contend that Indian students are likely to come out of the colleges with their "characters formed and strengthened" and "ready to take up the duties of citizenship" and play their part in the common life as contemplated by the Viceroy, while subjected to the cramping, denationalizing and essentially anti-educational restrictions sought to be imposed by the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Why should it be an offence for an Indian student to join a Home Rule League (Bengal),—as an associate,—or attend meetings under the auspices of a Home Rule League or where "home rule" is advocated (Bombay)? Why may he not take an active interest in political propaganda (Madras) directed to securing Self-Government for his Motherland? And if, as we hold, there are no such reasons to the contrary as will bear the light of day, why are the Government of India silent inert and unprotesting? Why does not his Excellency the Viceroy back up the convictions to which he gave so forcible and graceful an expression before the Calcutta University.

THE SLAVE MARKET IN BOMBAY.

Now that the Bombay Corporation have passed a resolution drawing the attention of the Government to the scandal which has come to be known as "The Pathan Terror" and the grave evils of prostitution in Bombay it is to be hoped that the latter will vouchsafe the public some announcement of their intentions in the matter. Five months have passed since the public conscience was startled and roused to protest in this matter by the appalling revelations which took place in the course of the trial in the High Court, when a Pathan brothel-keeper and his two accomplices were sentenced for having tortured to death a wretched woman who had fallen into their clutches, and by the articles which subsequently appeared in this and other journals. So far as the public are aware, the Government have not moved in the matter, though a great evil has been exposed with which it is essentially the duty of Government to deal in some way or another. The particular class of Pathans who come to Bombay and other cities in India to exploit the humbler population by usury of the worst kind and by prostitution seem to be, to a large extent, a law unto themselves. They terrorise their unfortunate victims with threats and the actual use of physical force and they have very small respect for the police. Debts are collected in broad daylight with the aid of the big stick. These men are at the disposal, also, of those who care to employ them for similar nefarious purposes and anyone who can afford a small expenditure can obtain a gang of the raffians to assist him in the carrying out of operations of frightfulness. Their existence presents a problem with which the Police, as at present constituted and empowered, are obviously unable to cope. And since the officer, who is believed to be especially charged with their supervision has been decorated for his services, it seems time to call in the aid of some other agency.

In the discussion that took place in the Corporation attention was chiefly given to the problem of the slave traffic. Some of the members who took part in the debate seem to have hardly understood the objects with which this question has been agitated in the press and in the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia's motion, as originally drafted, called upon the Government to legislate and this led certain members to suppose that he was asking for legislation to suppress a form of vice which no amount of legislation can suppress. We have ourselves pointed out the dangers that lie in that direction. But if it is not possible to put down prostitution by legislation it is at least feasible to legislate for its control in such a way that its worst abuses are not flaunted in the face of the public and to prevent the corruption of young girls and the exploitation of women generally by unscrupulous persons. In England the keeping of a brothel is illegal. That is the first step in the process of preventing the exploitation of women and their gradual enmeshment in the snares of the exploiters until they come to occupy the status of slaves. Then, again, there is in England a very strong law to deal with the individual who lives on the earnings of women or a single woman. There is no doubt of the effectiveness of these laws in preventing the abuses which must flourish if prostitution and the exploitation of prostitutes is on open trade. The business of brothel-keeping is carried on no doubt in England in secret and completely to exterminate the creatures who live by the exploitation of women would be impossible. But the effect of these laws and their rigorous enforcement by the police, so far as possible, is that it has become a practical impossibility for any girl or woman to be detained in a house against her will or for forced prostitution to exist in any form whatsoever. The freedom of the individual is untouched but the propagation of vice as a trade is severely handicapped. The effect of legislation of this kind in England has undoubtedly been wholly beneficial.

But, while we have no doubt that legislation of this kind will come in India in time, it is not legislation that we are asking for at present. All that we want in Bombay is that the law and the powers enjoyed by the police under the law shall be used effectively, so as to prevent the existence of such scandals as that revealed in the notorious case to which we have referred. Vigorous and honest supervision on the part of the police, we are convinced, can achieve this and the clearing of certain districts which are a disgrace to the City. No worse conditions exist in any city in the world and in most other civilised cities they would be regarded as a reproach to the public which tolerated them. We propose to deal with the conditions to which we refer shortly in a series of articles, in which we shall be able to show the part which is played in the toleration of these conditions by those to whose care public order and decency is entrusted. But, in the meanwhile, we would urge upon the Government once again the need for an enquiry into the whole problem by a representative committee of public men.

Notes of the Day.

Reuter's Again.

Reuter's have favoured us with a two-line message saying the Home newspapers publish "long and eulogistic obituary notices of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji." The Agency did not think it worth while cabling any extracts. This is very characteristic. If the "Times" or Lord Curzon or some other of its patrons had held forth on some subject of comparative indifference to India, Reuter's would doubtless have unloaded whole chunks of quotation for our benefit But on an occasion when duty as well as decency clearly required a larger message they have the effrontery to send a bare two-lines. Even the fact of the English papers publishing "long" articles on the subject did not help the Agency to a realization of their proper functions. But Reuter's may urge that they have omitted even a reference in their cables to equally important questions—Mr. Lloyd George's now famous statement on India, for instance!

Bobbili to the Rescue.

The energetic efforts to whip up a demonstration among the Madras landrolders against Mrs. Besant and the Home Rule League are hardly meeting with a *succès d'estime*, in spite of the flourish of trumpets with which the first issue of the manifesto with its handful of signatures was proclaimed. The "Madras Mail" announced that more signatures were expected but its sponsors were in such a hurry to get the mainfesto out that they could not wait for these, and, unfortunately, they do not seem to have materialised. Thus, as the Hon. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, against whom the manifesto is directly aimed, has explained, out of a constitutency of 134 members which he represents a handful, or about forty, have signed this protest against his political views. The Maharaja of Bobbili, G.C.I.E., who is what might be described as a "failed executive member" has therefore been dragged to the rescue with a long rigmarole, which at least makes entertaining reading, if its logic is difficult to follow.

Bobbili and Bikanir.

But apart from being illogical the worthy Maharaja is lacking in honesty or he would not have misrepresented the views and attitude towards self-government of the Maharaja of Bikanir. Whether the Maharaja of Bikanir said India is not ripe for self-government in the full sense of the term at present is quite irrelevant, as we have pointed out before, in the present controversy regarding the political demands of Indians, because nobody is asking for such full self-government. The demand of the Home Rule League and the Congress is for the instalment of self-government defined in the Congress resolution. And the demand of the Maharaja of Bikanir, let us remind the Maharaja of Bobbili, is for changes that will strike the imagination and be conceived in the spirit of generosity which has distinguished British policy in so many parts of the world. The hide-bound conservatism of Bobbili is thus very far removed from the robust radicalism of Bikanir.

Indian Students and the Defence Force.

The Indian student community, not to speak of the entire Indian public, who are anxious to enrol themselves in the Indian Defence Force, have been placed under a debt of gratitude by the Rev. A. W. Davies, Principal of St. John's College, Agra, who has just published a pamphlet, which he generously proposes to send post-free and gratis to all applicants, containing in a convenient form all the information at present available in regard to the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force. In spite of the drawbacks of the scheme and the difficulties under which Indian volunteers have to labour in joining the Force under the terms announced by the Government of India, Mr. Davies believes that the advantages Indians stand to reap by joining the Force far outweigh the objections. The pamphlet contains the speeches of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, explaining the intentions of Government, the Government Resolution of May 1917, the text of the Indian Defence Force Act of 1917 and other official information regarding volunteering, forms of enrolment and of oath, the rules for voluntary enrolment, nature of the concessions made to University students and Government servants and extracts from the speeches of well-known Indian public men dwelling on the need of Indians joining the Force in as large numbers as possible. Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained post-free on application to the Librarian, St. John's College, Agra and to the Warden, Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, Allahabad.

One's Own Trumpet!

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, gives the following good certificate to the Intelligence Branch for its work in the metropolis dealing with political cases:—

> "If it were possible to publish the records of the Bengal Intelligence Branch the public would be able to appreciate how careful the department has been before fixing suspicion on individual anarchists, and recent extraordinary corroboration has shown how very rarely they have been wrong during many years of patient toil. The tenacity with which the Special Police has fought what at one time looked like a lost cause, will never be forgotten by their brother officers in less adventurous branches of the service and ought to compel the admiration of all right-thinking men."

"The above picture of the Intelligence Department," says the "Patrika," "looks like the picture of the Lion painted by himself." To which we way add that the Police Commissioner of Calcutta has struck a new line of self-praise. "If it were possible to publish the records" (first taking care permanently to lock away the records in question!) is a comic formula with the aid of which any quantity of heroes and villains might be evolved. In the case of the Indian Police Administration, "if it were possible to publish the records," there would, we fancy be a bit of an upheaval in which not a few of the worthy Commissioner's tribe would find themselves laughing on the wrong side of their faces!

Official and Personal.

The Chieftain of Kathi visited his Excellency on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies visited the Sassoon Hospital on Tuesday morning.

General Gamble and Staff Officer have arrived at Government House.

Mr. Justice Mung Kin, Barrister-at-Law, is confirmed as Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following gentlemen joined the League on the 3rd instant:—Messrs. Ramniklal Motilal Desai; Ranjit L. Mehta; Thakore C. Samsherjang; Dattatraya N. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B.; Keshao Mahadeo Bodas, B.A., LL.B.; Tukaram S. Patil, Contractor; Vadilal Nathubhai; Bhagvant S. Chavhan; Dhondu B. Bane; and Purushottam Pradhan.

Mr. Chandulal Revashankar Yajnik; Mr. Khimchand N. Bhavsar; Kumari Godavaribai Bhadkamkar; Mr. M. M. Vyas, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Ratilal D. Mehta; Mr. Bhavanishankar C. Balse; Mr. Narayandasa B. Rathi; Mr. Kashinath S. Burewala; Mr. Mansukhlal Chaganlal; Mr. B. Jethabhai; Mr. Karsondas Auderji; Mr. Maneckchand Raghnathji; Mr. Girdharlal Madhavji; Mr. Vallabhdas Ramdas; Mr. J. H. Pitale, L. T. M.; Mr. Narbheram Vajechand, (from cloth market); Mr. Bhamji Govindji, (from cloth market); Mr. Mathuradas Morarji, (from cloth market); Mr. Phulchand Sarupchand, (rom cloth market); Mr. Trikamdas Khimji. (from cloth market); Mr. Parshottam Maskanji Doshi, (from cloth market); Mr. Bhagwandas Premji; Mr. Bahadurji Hormusji Davar; Mr. Chandulal Sambalal Shah; Mr. Jamshed Dady Batliboi; and Mr. Nathoobhai Haridas, In addition about 65 members have joined.

BRILLIANT PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

PRESOVCE OCCUPIED.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN YPRES.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR LAVENTIE.

REMARKABLE AERIAL ACTIVITY.

FOUR GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 4.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports considerable reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Ypres. The enemy made a raid south-east of Laventie.

Hostile aerial activity has markedly increased. Our aeroplanes participated in a successful artillery work and in bombing the raids. Four German aeroplanes have been brought down and two driven down. One of ours is missing.

ENEMY AEROPLANES OVER ESSEX COAST.

DROP SOME BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 4.

The Press Bureau announces that enemy aeroplanes appeared over the Essex coast at seven in the morning. Anti-aircraft guns came into action. Some bombs were dropped, but details have not yet been received.

AEROPLANES RAID HARWICH.

8 KILLED, 22 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 0-55 a.m July 5.

The Press Bureau states that between twelve and fourteen aeroplanes attacked Harwich from the North-east this morning. According to the latest reports eight were killed and twenty-two injured. Material damage was slight. Anti-aircraft guns broke up the enemy formation. Low-lying clouds rendered the visibility bad, but our aircraft engaged the raiders who turned towards the sea not attempting to penetrate inland. The raid lasted only a few minutes.

BRITISH RAID ON BRUGES DOCKS.

SEVERAL TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 0-55 a.m. July 5.

The Admiralty announces that on the night of 2/3 July, we carried out raids on Bruges docks and Lichtervelde ammunition depots. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results. Our machines returned.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING AT NUMEROUS POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 0-55 a.m. July 5.

A British communiqué says there was considerable reciprocal cannonading at numerous points.

GERMAN SPY IN LONDON.

A NORWEGIAN ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., July 5.

The Press Bureau states that Alfred Hagn a Norwegian, has been arrested in London on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany. The case is regarded as of grave importance and will be dealt with by a court-martial.

NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

QUESTION OF EXTENSION BEING CONSIDERED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, July 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 4.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council considered the extension of the North Sea danger-zone. The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that the British Government was giving matter its attention.

FRENCH VICTORY.

GERMANS ROUTED ON AILLES-PAISSY ROAD

SEVERE FIGHTING IN HILL 304 AND AVECOURT WOOD

ENEMY HELD AT BAY BY FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., July 4.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Yesterday evening after the bombardment the Germans delivered a series of violent attacks on the trenches which we had recaptured on both sides of the Ailles-Paissy road. The very violent struggle which continued throughout the night ended in a complete defeat of the enemy and we maintained all our positions.

The artillery duel increased in intensity at midnight in the Hill 304—Avocourt Wood sector and the Germans early in the morning attacked on a front of five hundred metres at the south-eastern extremity of the Wood. Our fire smashed the assaulting waves which were unable to reach our lines.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., July 4.

Last night's French communiqué reported considerable artillery activity north of St. Quentin, on the left of the Meuse towards Hill 304 and in the Champagne in the Montcornillet and Montteton sectors.

ANOTHER BOMB PLOT IN STOCKHOLM.

ARREST OF A SWEDISH OFFICER WITH ACCOMPLICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, July 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., July 4.

The authorities here are investigating another bomb plot in connection with which they have arrested a Swedish officer and alleged accomplices. The Government denies the allegation which has been made by M. Branting that the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, is implicated.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

GRANTED BY AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 4.

Emperor Karl has granted amnesty to political offenders.

COTTON TRADE.

SATISFIED WITH GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 4.

Cotton trade is satisfied with Government control. It is generally thought that, as there is plenty of cotton abroad, Government should make a big effort to provide ships to fetch it and so keep eight hundred cotton mills employing 360,000 hands going.

POTATO RESTRICTION IN RESTAURANTS.

ABOLISHED BY LORD RHONDDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 4.

Lord Rhondda is abolishing the potato restriction in restaurants.

REPUBLICAN AGITATION IN AFRICA.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DUTCH LEADER ADVISES ABANDONMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, July 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. July 4.

Hertzog, leader of the anti-government Dutch Party, repudiates the responsibility for republican agitation and advises the abandonment of the proposed conference at Phillippolis, in Free State for the furtherance of the movement. It is understood that the conference will be abandoned.

SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

OCCUPATION OF PRESOVCE

ENEMY RETIRING ACROSS LITTLE STRYPA.

MANY OTHER POSITIONS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., July 4.

A Russian official wireless communiqué announces the successful continuance of the offensive in the direction of Zolochew and records the capture yesterday of 6,300 officers and men twenty-one guns, sixteen machine-guns and several mine-throwers. Prisoners continue to come in. South-eastward of Brzezany, fifty-three officers and 2,200 men were captured on Sunday.

Yesterday after a severe battle, the Russians occupied Presovce and also the strongly fortified positions on the heights west and south-west of Zborov and fortified the village of Korshiduv. We penetrated three lines of trenches.

The enemy retired across the Little Strypa. We captured positions westward of Uzefuvka.

A Zeppelin dropped twelve bombs on Venden.

ENEMY EVACUATING BRZEZANY.

RUSSIANS FORGING AHEAD IN GALICIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 3.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 4.

The enemy is reported to be evacuating Brzezany which has been invested on three sides. Koniukhy is situated ten miles from Brzezany.

Units of four Russian Armies are co-operating in the Galician advance covering a front of approximately twenty miles.

PETROGRAD TRANSFORMED!

GREAT WAVE OF PATRIOTISM.

PESSIMISM VANISHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. July 4.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated the 3rd instant says the glorious news of Russian success has transformed Petrograd. Pessimism has vanished under a wave of patriotism. Small attention is paid to-day to the outpourings of invertebrate internationalists. If Russian successes continue the forces of disorder will have no more field days in the Capital. To-day's manly cheering for Russia's victory contained a note of menace to the disgracers of the name of Russia. National tricolour was seen in streets and among the first striking incidents of the day was a procession headed by General Russky and Staff officers, arm in arm with the officers of the Allies, marching towards the Ministry of War and Marse Place, headquarters of the Government, whence patriotic speeches were made from the balcony.

M. Kerensky, who is the hero of the hour, sees his portrait carried in front of numbers of processions.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON PEACE TERMS.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., July 4.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that communications were proceeding between Britain and Russia regarding the proposed conference of the Allies on peace terms.

RUSSIA DETERMINED TO FIGHT OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 4.

H. E. the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State dated 3rd July:—

The Russian war minister M. Kerensky in an order to the army says Russia is firmly resolved to defend at all costs her right, her honour and her liberty. The Democracy had appealed to all belligerent countries to end the war, but the enemy in reply had made a treasonable offer inviting Russia to a separate peace. Russia will not allow herself to be deceived and it is time for her army to do its duty.

RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF KONIUKHY.

BITTER FIGHTIN ASTRIDE BRZEZANY.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 4.

A German wireless communiqué says, there was heavy fighting between the upper Strypa and the East bank of the Narajovka. Russian pressure was directed against the Koniukhy sector, east and south-east of Brzezany. After two days' strong cannonading the enemy captured Koniukhy. Fighting was very bitter astride Brzezany. We maintained our positions after a swaying battle causing heavy enemy losses There was strong cannonading along the Stokhod and the Dniester.

An attack northward of the Kovel-Lutzk railway failed.

AN AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 4.

An Austrian wireless communiqué says, between the Narajovka and the Strypa the enemy continuously employed fresh reserves and pushed assaulting waves totalling at least twenty divisions in hand-to-hand combats, which were mostly repulsed before our first lines.

RESUMPTION OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON AND PARIS ENHEARTENED.

PETROGRAD ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 8-40 p.m. July 4.

London and Paris are enheartened and Petrograd is ablaze with enthusiasm at the resumption of the Russian offensive. It is already a brilliant success and there is promise of greater to follow. Pro-war and pro-Ally demonstrations are now being held in Petrograd for the first time since the Revolution. Messrs. Buchanan and Henderson had to appear on the balcony of the Embassy and reply to cheering demonstrators. It is recognised in London and Paris that the battle now begun will probably take weeks to reach a conclusion. The first staggering blow on a twenty mile front has been dealt against General Brusiloff's old antagonist Bothmer, and the general commanding is Goutor, a young officer who recently succeeded General Gourko. But there are indications that the battle is spreading Northwards.

A German communiqué already announces increased fighting activity between the Baltic and the Pripet, while from Petrograd comes the news that the Russian advance guard again crossed the Stokhod in the direction of Kovel, after a mine explosion and then made a surprise attack which captured the Austrian trenches. The Germans are alarmed to find the Russians well equipped. Their defences in the Hilly wooded Bozejany area included special redoubts which required long artillery hammering before the attack was possible.

It is noteworthy that the Russian communiqué mentions as gallant attackers the Finnish division and the brigade of the Czechs and the Slovaks. The latter are believed to have been formerly in the Austrian service. M. Kerensky ordered them to be decorated with red cockades and specially styled 'First of July' regiments. The offensive has already affected the Austrian pressure on the Italian front and its extension Northwards is bound to relieve the Anglo-French front.

ARGENTINE STEAMER TORO.

SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., July 5.

It is officially learned that the Argentine steamer Toro was sunk by gunfire in the Atlantic outside the German war zone on June 22nd. Evidence of the steamer's nationality was demonstrated to the submarine commander prior to sinking. The cargo was of wool for Switzerland. A French steamer picked up fourteen crew in a lifeboat. The captain and the remainder of the crew landed in port on the 2nd instant.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

VOLUNTARYISM TO CONTINUE.

RESTRICTION OF SPORTS CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, July 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 4.

Mr. Hughes has issued a statement regarding the Government's recruiting policy in which he announces that it is proposed to continue voluntaryism, fixing the minimum number of enlistments necessary to reinforce the existing divisions at the present rate of seven thousand monthly.

Mr. Hughes says that the present rate is inadequate especially as the Government desires if the results permit to give the remainder of the first division holiday in Australia.

Mr. Hughes further announces that the Government proposes to restrict sport with a view to husbanding the financial resources of the country. Accordingly Government intends to call a conference of sports representatives of each State to recommend the best means of achieving this object.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL REVENUE.

SETTLEMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, July 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. July 4.

The Federal revenue for the year was £36,804,000, including 3,000,000 brought forward. Ordinary expenditure was 26,191,000 and War expenditure from revenue 8,564,000. Surplus was 1,676,000.

The Soldiers' Settlement Board has accomplished good work in connection with the settlement of returned soldiers on the land. Following Mr. Hughes' statement that no eligible single man should be employed by the Commonwealth if a returned soldier were equally suitable, a census is now being taken of all eligible men employed by the Commonwealth Government.

JUBILEE OF CANADA'S FEDERATION.

SPEECHES BY SIR R. BORDEN AND SIR W. LAURIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, July 3.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 4.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada has been further commemorated by a pillar in the centre of the rotunda of entrance to the new Parliament buildings. Speaking at its unveiling Sir Robert Borden said that the dauntless spirit which conceived Canada was still strong. Canada sorrowed for her fallen and assured her sons on the battle line that the country would sustain them to the end.

Sir W. Laurier said that what was the dream in 1867 had now been more than realised. Wilderness had been conqured, distance had been vanquished and the nation built and united by the intangible bond of Crown which was stronger than any other.

FUNERAL OF LATE SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF INDIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., July 4.

The funeral of Sir George Birdwood took place at Acton to-day. There was a large attendance of Anglo-Indians and a number of Indians. Sir James Dunlop-Smith represented the India Office.

CHINESE COUP-D'ETAT.

NO DISTURBANCES IN PEKING.

COUNCIL OF REGENCY FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., July 4.

Reuter learns that the great Chinese *coup-d'etat* has been so far successful although there are indications that considerable opposition is likely to be met with from the south. There have been no disturbances in Peking. Imperial edicts have been issued and all pomp and circumstance of the old days and the Chinese calendar have been restored and also the old criminal code and provincial titles.

A Council of Regency has been formed under General Changesun.

LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONG AND EULOGISTIC NOTICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., July 4.

Newspapers publish long and eulogistic obituary notices of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES.

Mr. Dadabhai's relations have received several more messages of sympathy, chief among which are:

Sir Herbert Roberts M. P. (London): "Deepest sympathy. A Noble Record."

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya: "Deeply mourn with you and other members of Mr. Dadabhai's family. Your loss is India's loss."

Mr. Baikunthnath Sen, President, Bar Association (Berhampore): "Offers sincere condolence at death of revered Grand Old Man of India."

Mr. Baikunthnath Sen (Calcutta): "Please convey Dadabhai's family deepest sorrow of self and Indian Association at death of India's Grand Old Man. Sincerest condolence."

Mr. Polak (Poona): "His life was a constant inspiration to those who are working for India's welfare, and his passing is as if a light had been dimmed. But that it will shine even more brightly than before in the lives of those who humbly follow in his footsteps is certain."

Messages have also been received from Mr. Shamlal Vakil, Secretary People's Association (Sahranpur); Students and staff of Samaldas College, (Bhaonagar); Students' Sahayak Mandal (Bhaonagar); Seth Vacharaj Trimbuk (Mahuva Mahajan); Parsi Anjuman (Colombo); Jain Boarding students (Bhaonagar); Sheth Raisinhji Virji Boardin Students (Bhaonagar); Das' ashrimali Boarding House (Bhaonagar); Mr. Bejonji Merwanji Damri (Rajkote); Ceylon Indian Association; Karachi Parsi Anjuman; Hindu Social Club (Rangoon); and others.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 4.

At a crowded public meeting held on Tuesday in the evening in the Vyankatesh Theatre under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Nagpur Branch, under the presidentship of Mr. Ogle, Editor, "Maharashtra," a resolution was proposed by Mr. Alekar, expressing deep feelings of grief at the severe loss the Indian nation has sustained by the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the great profounder of the ideal of "Swaraj." The resolution was adopted in solemn silence, the whole audience standing. It was also resolved to send a copy of the resolution to the relations of the deceased.

NAGPUR, July 4.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Home Rule League for home rule lectures a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Nacroji proposed by N. R. Alekar, pleader, was carried unanimously the whole house standing.

"UTHAMNA" CEREMONY AT NAGPUR.

An "Uthamna" ceremony in connection with the death of Dadabhai Naoroji was performed at the Parsi Fire Temple at Nagpur on the 2nd instant, when a very large concourse had assembled. The community through its president, Sir Bazonji Dadabhoy, also sent a telegram of sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.

The office of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, was closed on Monday out of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

At a meeting of the Hosiery Mohamedan merchants of Shaikh Memon Street held under the presidentship of Mr. Haji Joosab Hamid Mojawala in his shop it was resolved that all the Hosiery shops of the above-mentioned street be closed on Monday the 2nd instant out of respect to the memory of Dadabhoy Naoroji, and accordingly all the Hosiery shops of Shaikh Memon Street were closed on that day.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, July 4.

At a meeting of the People's Association Lucknow, held on Tuesday evening, the following resolution was passed:—"The members of the People's Association, Lucknow, do hereby place on record their profound sorrow on the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India and the greatest figure in its public life, in whom the country has lost a most staunch and ardent patriot and a wise, sagacious, political leader, whose selfless, patriotic, public life extending over a period of more than half a century will always be a source of great inspiration to the coming generations of his countrymen, and who will always be gratefully remembered by his country as the Father of the ideal of "Swaraj" or self-Government for India."

"They further express their heartfelt condolence with the family of the deceased on their sad bereavement."

The resolution has been wired to the [illegible] Pinshaw Wacha for communicating the family of the deceased.

[illegible] been decided to hold a public condolence on Sunday the 8th

(Continued on page 8.)

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL POWERS.

TEXT OF HON. MR. PATEL'S BILL.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" yesterday:—

BILL NO 11 OF 1917.

A Bill to provide for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND CONSTRUCTION.

1. (1) This act may be called the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act, 191 .

(2) It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency except the City of Bombay.

(3) It shall be construed as one with the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, hereinafter called "the principal act."

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) to "attend" a recognised primary school means to be present for instruction at such school for so many and on such days in the year and at such time or times on each day of attendance, as may be prescribed by the educational department of the local government;

(2) "child" means a child whose age is not less than six and not more than ten years;

(3) "parent" includes a guardian and any person who is liable to support or has the actual custody of a child;

(4) "primary education" means such instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic and other subjects (if any) as may be prescribed from time to time for primary schools by the educational department of the local government;

(5) "recognized primary school" means a school (or a department of a school) appropriated to primary education and for the time being recognised by the educational department of the local government as being maintained in accordance with the requirements of the said department;

(6) "school committee" means a committee appointed under section 28 of the principal act.

ISSUE OF NOTIFICATION MAKING PRIMARY EDUCATION COMPULSORY.

3. (1) The municipality in any municipal districts constituted under the principal act may with the previous sanction of the local government declare by notification that primary education shall be compulsory in such district.

(2) Such notification may be expressed to apply to the primary education either of boys or of children of both sexes and the provisions of this act shall apply accordingly; provided that where a notification has been issued by a municipality with reference to the primary education of boys, such municipality may, in accordance with the procedure and subject to the conditions hereinafter enacted, issue a subsequent notification with reference to the primary education of girls.

(3) A notification under this section shall be published in the Bombay Government Gazette and shall be posted at the municipal office and at such other places, if any, as the municipality shall deem necessary.

MUNICIPALITY TO MAKE PROVISION FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION BEFORE ISSUE OF NOTIFICATION.

4. A notification shall not be issued under section 3 unless the municipality has made, in schools maintained by the municipality, such provision as the educational department of the local Government considers necessary and sufficient for the primary education of all boys in the municipal district for whom such education would be compulsory on the issue of such notification, and for whom it would be necessary to provide accommodation in municipal schools.

RESOLUTION TO BE PASSED BEFORE ISSUE OF NOTIFICATION.

5. A notification shall not be issued under section 3 unless the municipality has so determined by resolution passed at a general meeting specially called in this behalf, and unless such resolution has been supported by at least two-thirds of the councillors present at the meeting.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION TO ISSUE NOTIFICATION.

6. Application for sanction to issue a notification under section 3 shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this act by the local Government, and such certificate or particulars as may be prescribed by such rules, showing that the requirements of sections 4 and 5 have been complied with, shall be furnished with the application.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

7. Where a notification has been issued in any municipal district under section 3, the municipality shall, if a school committee has not already been appointed, appoint such committee, and it shall be the duty of such committee, subject to the provisions of this act and the principal act, to enforce the provisions of this act respecting the attendance of children at school and the employment of children.

DUTY OF PARENTS TO CAUSE CHILDREN TO ATTEND SCHOOL.

8. Where a notification under section 3 is in force in any municipal district, the parent of every child to which such notification applies shall, in the absence of a reasonable excuse as hereinafter provided, and if such parent and child ordinarily reside in such municipal district, cause such child to attend a recognized primary school in such district. (Cf. 39 and 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 4.)

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

9. A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a recognized primary school in any of the following cases:—

(a) where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness or other necessary cause;

(b) where the child is receiving instruction otherwise than in a recognized primary school or has already completed his primary education.

ISSUE OF ATTENDANCE ORDER BY MAGISTRATE.

10. (1) Where the school committee is satisfied that the parent of any child who is bound under the provisions of section 8 to cause such child to attend a recognized primary school, has failed to do so, the school committee, after due warning to such parent, may apply to a magistrate, and the magistrate shall fix a day for the hearing of the application and cause notice thereof to be given to the parent.

(2) On the day fixed for the hearing of the application or on any subsequent day to which it may be adjourned, and after hearing the parent or his pleader, if either is present, the magistrate, if satisfied of the truth of the facts alleged in the application, may pass an order directing the parent to cause such child to attend a recognized primary school from a date which shall be specified in the order. (Cf. 39 and 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 11.)

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO OBEY ATTENDANCE ORDER.

11. (1) Any parent against whom an order with reference to a child has been passed by a Magistrate under section 10 and who does not cause such child to attend a recognized primary school from the date specified in such order, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding three rupees.

(2) No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section except on the complaint of the school committee. (Cf. 39 and 40 Vict. c. 79 s. 12.)

PENALTY FOR EMPLOYING CHILD IN CONTRAVENTION OF ACT.

12. (1) Whoever intentionally employs, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, any child to which the provisions of section 8 apply, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

(2) No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section except on the complaint of the school committee, and before making any complaint under this section against any person, the school committee shall, unless such person has previously been convicted under this section in respect of the same child, cause a warning to be given to such person. (Cf. 39 and 40 Vict. c. 79, ss. 5 and 6.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE MAY AUTHORIZE MEMBER TO APPEAR.

13. An application to a magistrate under section 10 and a complaint to a magistrate under section 11 or section 12 may be made on behalf of the school committee by a member of such committee authorised by such committee in this behalf.

EDUCATION CESS.

14. (1) Where a notification under section 3 is in force in any municipal district, the municipality may impose a tax, hereinafter called an "education cess."

(2) The municipality may select, as an education cess, any tax which may be imposed under section 59 of the principal act.

(3) An education cess shall not be imposed unless the resolution of the general meeting, at which in accordance with section 60 of the principal act the municipality determines to impose such cess, is supported by at least two-thirds of the councillors present at the meeting.

(4) The proceeds of the education cess shall be devoted by the municipality solely for the purposes of primary education.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this section the education cess shall be imposed and levied in the manner prescribed in the principal act for the imposition and levy of taxes.

REMISSION OF FEES

15. Where a notification under section 3 is in force in any municipal district, if the parent of any child who is bound under the provisions of this Act to cause such child to attend a recognized primary school shall declare in writing to the headmaster of any primary school maintained by the municipality in such district that he is unable to pay the fees ordinarily charged in such school, such child shall be admitted to such school free of charge during the period for which such parent is bound under the provisions of this act to cause such child to attend a recognized primary school.

SCHOOLS TO BE OPEN TO INSPECTION.

16. All primary schools maintained by the municipality in any municipal district in which a notification under section 3 is in force shall be open to inspection by the education department of the local government and the municipality shall maintain such staff, buildings and appliances for all such schools as the said department may from time to time require.

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTIFICATION ON DEFAULT.

17. Where the local government is of opinion that any municipality has made default in any of the requirements of this act, the local government may by notification in the Bombay government gazette cancel any notification which has been issued under section 3.

SAVING.

18. Nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to affect the public revenues of the Bombay Presidency or to impose any charge on such revenues.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to enable municipalities to make elementary education within their areas compulsory. The provisions of the Bill being permissive do not make it obligatory on any municipality to introduce the principle of compulsion in the system of elementary education under its control.

The example of advanced and civilised countries in the world clearly shows that in order to make substantial progress, in the diffusion of knowledge among the masses, it is necessary to resort to the principle of compulsion. The Elementary Education Bill of the late Mr. Gokhale was circulated throughout the country for official and non-official opinions. The opinions so received have since been published and their perusal leaves no room for doubt that the Bill met with enthusiastic support from all classes of people in the country. In the course of the discussion on that Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler suggested the desirability of amending by local legislation local laws so as to enable local bodies to introduce the principle of compulsion and there seems no valid objection to such a course being adopted.

In the case of several municipalities in the Presidency the number of boys in elementary schools is little more than half of the total number of boys of school-going age. It is absolutely necessary that such municipalities, if they are willing to introduce the principle of compulsion, should be empowered to do so by an appropriate enactment. The Bill contains necessary safeguards to ensure that municipalities do not abuse their powers by any hasty or ill-considered action on their part.

(Sd.) V. J. PATEL,
Additional Member.

Bandra, the 22nd June, 1917.

AHMEDABAD AMBULANCE DIVISION.

ANNUAL GATHERING.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Ahmedabad Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, which was started about nine months ago by Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustom J. Vakil and Mr. Jamshed D. E. Kothawala, held a gathering on Monday the 2nd instant in the spacious compound of the Government High School under the presidentship and presence of the Hon. Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, N.D., when the members of the Brigade gave some striking demostrations of renedering First-aid to the injured. Mr. Pratt presented the Three Years' Service Badge, from the London Headquarters, to the 1st. Officer Jamshed D. Kothawala. Then followed the very impressive spectacle of the "March Past," as the whole body, with the Brigade Band playing in advance, marched past the saluting post.

After this, the Superintendent, Sardar Rustom, in a short speech, described the beneficent activities of the Ahmedabad Ambulance Division, and declared, that in the short period which had elapsed since its establishment, the Brigade had not only justified its establishment, but it had proved to be an Institution of great public utility, and had supplied a long-felt need in the city.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt then in a brief speech warmly congratulated Sardar Rustom and Mr. Jamshed D. Kothawala for the excellent results achieved by their Division, and spoke in appreciative terms of the benevolent and self-sacrificing nature of the work.

The members of the Brigade then gave some skilful demonstrations of rendering First-aid to the injured.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, and three cheers for the Allies, the gathering dispersed.

THE LATE MR. M. B. TYEBJI I. C. S.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION OF SERVICES

The Bombay Government have issued the following Order re: the death of Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebji I.C.S.:—

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1917.

Order: The Governor-in-Council has heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. M. B. Tyebji who was drowned at Kihim in the Kolaba District in a noble attempt to save the life of a boy.

Mr. Tyebji began his career as a member of the Indian Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment in October 1887, and after having worked as Assistant Collector in Bombay and Surat and in the districts of Sind, was transferred in 1895 to the Judicial branch of the Service, in which he served with marked ability as Judge and Sessions Judge in several districts of the Presidency.

"N LASTING EXAMPLE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS."

At a meeting of the Wilson College Literary Society, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The students of Wilson College express their sense of profound sorrow at the demise of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji who by his untiring and selfless work in face of difficulties and disappointments directed and advanced the social and political development of India. His glorious life of patriotism and self-sacrifice will be a lasting example to future generations. The students in the meeting assembled beg to offer their heart-felt condolences to the members of his family and pray to God that He may comfort them in this hour of sorrow."

The president of the meeting was authorised to forward a copy of the resolution to the daughters of the late Dr. Dadabhai with a covering letter.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION.

STUDENTS NOT TO JOIN IT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, Secretary to Government of Bengal, has written the following letter to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal:—

The Governor-in-Council has had under consideration action to be taken in connection with the association of college students and school pupils with the recently inaugurated Home Rule agitation and I am directed to convey the following instructions on the subject. Apart from the aspiration and ideals underlying the formation of Home Rule League, its immediate result has been the initiation of an active political propaganda, with which it is undesirable that youths pursuing their studies at school or college should be associated. His Excellency in Council, therefore, considers it necessary to direct that no boy attending a Government or aided school and no student in a Government or aided college, whether studying for a degree or engaged in post-graduate studies, should join the League.

GANJAM LANDHOLDERS AND HOME RULE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 3.

The Secretary of the Ganjam Landholders' Association has sent the following to the press in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Ganjam Landholders held at Berhampore on the 27th June, 1917:—"I have the honour to inform you that this Association records its deliberate opinion, their neither the Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao nor the Hon. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar represent the views of, and opinions of, the landholders of the Ganjam district in their utterances on the question of Home Rule and this Association further records that the country is not ripe for full Home Rule of the kind now agitated for."

MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI ON HOME RULE.

AMAZING JUSTIFICATION OF MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 4.

The Maharaja of Bobbili writes:—"I have noticed from newspapers with regret that some of the members of our Landholders' Association have given expression in their speeches and writings that the landed aristocracy were in favour of Home Rule. These statements are far from the truth. I may say these members in question are not actual representatives of our Association and the Association had no power to elect its representatives to the Legislative Council though we have been praying Government for several years for that privilege. Anything they may say or write on the subject of post-war reforms must be taken as an expression of their individual opinions and as nothing more.

As regards the Home Rule question we are not in favour of it at the present time. Let us (members and other Zemindars) see what H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir said at the Harcourt Room in the House of Commons when the war conference was held. After quoting from the Maharaja of Bikanir's speech, the Maharaja of Bobbili writes:—"His Highness is himself a ruler, and yet he thinks that India is not ripe enough at the present moment for self-government in the full sense of the term. His Highness said that we may ask Government to allow us further progress in the administration of the country. I think not. I therefore advise you, my friends, strongly, not to join the Home Rule agitators. In the recent communique of the Madras Government there is nothing unjustifiable. If one would look at it from the administrative point of view every one must obey the orders of the Government. If we have any complaints to make we must submit them in a constitutional manner but not by protest meetings. Lord Pentland in his speech at the last meeting of the Legislative Council simply gave us a warning. It is right on his part to say frankly that the present time is not a favourable one for Home Rule agitation, which would create in the comon folk despair and dissatisfaction. Some say that one or two sentences of his Excellency's speech were strongly worded. Every person sympathetic at heart uses strong words occasionally. We must, therefore, I think, take it in that light. It was only advice given to us all and not to members in the Council chamber alone. There is a great deal of fuss over the internments of Mrs. Annie Besant and her associates. When the Government punish them under the Defence of India Act, I feel it is a foolish thing for anyone to speak against it. If they were well-wishers of the interned they ought to have gone to Mrs. Besant and have given her sound advice. His Excellency, though he had absolute power to punish them had kindly sent for her and given her an interview so as to give her a chance of getting out of the trouble. But her answers were rather impertinent and disloyal. She said she had no one to consult except those two gentlemen mentioned by her. I suppose she thought that these were the only two persons for her to consult in this world. She did not even ask His Excellency to give her time to consult them. When she altered the name of the "Madras Standard" to "New India," I thought that she wanted to change the whole policy of the Government in accordance with her own ideas and that she would make trouble for herself. In the beginning she had changed her belief in religion twice or thrice. Then she became a lecturer in religion. In the latter part of her life she has taken to politics. What will she do next?"

DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(Continued from page 7.)

July, 1917, in the Refahiam Golaganj, Lucknow at 5-30 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BIJAPUR.

(Associated Press.)

BIJAPUR, July 4.

At a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Collector, a resolution of condolence was passed on the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

The President was authorised to communicate the resolution to the relatives of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Union Club and the bazaar were closed yesterday as a mark of respect for the deceased.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"MONUS" or "MONTUS," Malabar Hill, (who sent a short story).—Please send your address, as it has been mislaid.

LAHORE PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 2.

The "Tribune" writes:—Mother India is to-day truly bereft of her greatest and noblest son, a prince among men, a king among patriots, a giant among workers, a saint among statesmen. May his great and glorious career still shine as a beaconlight to present the coming generations and may the Mother which has given the country a Dadabhai Naoroji give us many more to tread in his footsteps and to serve the country, the nation and humanity as he has ever done.

The "Punjabee" writes:—The passionate, strenuous and never-ceasing advocate of equality, freedom and self-rule for his country, the valiant warrior, who for over a life-time of two generations did active battle against the ills which Indian flesh is heir to, who to the very last day of his active life never ceased to labour and to toil manfully, and with all the energy of an exuberant vitality for rescuing for his countrymen the rights, the dignity and the position in their country, which other great peoples in the Empire enjoy in theirs, has been removed from the arena.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—A notable and picturesque figure is lost to Indian public life by the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He had, in the course of his lengthy and varied career, taken a prominent part in Indian politics, but, perhaps, his chief claim to remembrance is the fact that he was the first Indian to be elected to the House of Commons.

BOMBAY PRESS.

The "Sanj Vartaman" says:—

For some years past the hero had laid down his armour and had retired from active life. He had fought a good fight and a long fight, and it was meet that he should rest from the strenuous labours which he had carried on till an advanced age. Having survived the turmoil and dissensions incidental to a public career, his character came out in greater relief; his moral qualities were better appreciated, and men opposed to his political school, came to recognize his exalted motive, his unselfishness, his self-sacrifice. Thus it was that Governors and Viceroys went to pay a visit to him at his hermitage; and thus it was that his habitual opponents thought and spoke kindly of him. By his countrymen of all races and degrees he was revered as a saint and held in the highest esteem as the first among Indian patriots. Besides his invaluable services, he has left to his countrymen the priceless heritage of his example and character.

HON. MR. DADABHOY'S IN TERM IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EXTENSION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 4.

In connection with the extension of the term of the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy in the Imperial Council, the local "Maharastra" apprehends that Mr. Dadabhoy extention cannot be explained unless on the presumption that some unpopular repressive piece of legislation is on the legislative anvil of the Government of India which it intends to get through before November next.

A CORRECTION.

In the naval wedding published in the "Chronicle" on July 3, the bride's father, Mr. J. C. D. Rayer was stated to be Loco Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway instead of Deputy Loco Superintendent.

In the case under section 110 I.P.C. against five political suspects before the District Magistrate, Dinajpur on Wednesday four more witnesses were cross-examined.

ALLEGED CAUSING DEATH OF A SERVANT.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 4.

Mr. P. F. Bowring, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, sitting as Justice of the Peace committed to the Sessions of the High Court of Madras, Private J. Scott, driver, Motor Transport Army Service Corps who was charged by the Mysore police under section 304 I.P.C. with causing death not amounting to murder of an Indian domestic servant at Whitefield, at about 2 p.m. on 21st May last.

Sixteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution after which Scott made his statement to the Court. In the course of replies he said that on the morning of 21st May, he felt queer, because he had taken a lot of drink. He went to the medical inspection room at 9-20 a.m. to see the doctor, but he was not there. The doctor's orderly was there and the accused told him that he felt queer about his head. The orderly took his temperature and gave him a mixture. After that, he went to his bungalow and lay down. In half an hour, he felt queer and was worse and so he went back to the inspecting room. When he went there a second time, he found the doctor examining a draft. The Sergeant-Major of the draft asked the accused to go back and report himself sick in the morning. He thought that he went back to his bungalow, but as his mind was blank, he did not know where he went, and what he had done, till the doctor came to see him the next day and asked him what he was doing there. He told him that he did not know. The doctor told him that he had stabbed a native, but he said that he did not know anything about it, and was seeing curious creeping things. His mind was a perfect blank, and he did not know anything more about it.

He was in Mesopotamia for six months, and for six weeks in a hospital at Shaik Saiid. With a touch of sunstroke he came to Bangalore on leave on 17th May. He commenced drinking on the 18th and drank whisky and beer mixed. He had been off liquor for nine months before he came to Bangalore.

"A DASHING EXPLOIT."

MARCH OF OUR MOUNTED TROOPS IN SOUTH PALESTINE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wrote on 31st May:—A dashing night march by our mounted troops took place in south Palestine last week, and resulted in a complete destruction of a large section of the Turkish railway. Our advance into Palestine had forced the Turks to abandon part of the line they had hitherto held, and they had consequently dismantled the section of their railway line between El Anja and Kossaima. He, however, held on to and had considerably improved, the section of railway between Bir Saba (Beersheba) and El Anja, which offered him the possibility of threatening our right flank by rapidly concentrating the force in what is known as the El Anja area. It was decided the use of this section, must be taken away from the Turks and so in the evening of the 22nd instant, two columns of mounted troops left our lines and proceeded to prearranged points, which they reached early next morning. To the southern column (Imperial Camel Corps) was assigned the duty of destroying the line from El Anja northwards, while the northern column (New Zealand Mounted Rifles) had to do similar work southwards from Asluj. The two forces who thus worked towards each other, carried out their work most thoroughly. They utterly destroyed the permanent way for a length of fifteen miles, every bridge including three of 24 spans each, and every culvert 30 in number were blown up and every rail bolt and sleeper was broken. Only a short section of the line remains undamaged between the parts destroyed by each column, and this is isolated from the north by more than six miles of wrecked tracks. These operations were covered by the force of cavalry and artillery which appeared before Bir Saba at daylight on the 23rd and occupying a ridge some four miles west of the town, bombarded and destroyed a large railway bridge five miles to the north-west, thus isolating the town from railway connection with the north. The Turks were completely taken by surprise, and offered practically no resistance. Small parties of armed railway personnel being quickly overpowered and killed or captured the columns all returned to their bases without loss, having covered distances up to 70 miles in two night marches besides spending the daylight hours between demolition work and reconnaissance. It was certainly a dashing exploit and one that should materially assist our operations in the near future, while it has permanently secured our right flank from all danger of attack.

TAXI DRIVER SHOT.

A CALCUTTA AFFAIR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

On Sunday morning, a young European, employed in a jute mill, and three others asked a taxi-cab driver at Karaya to hire his taxi to them, but the driver said that he was engaged. The men tried to start the taxi and the driver remonstrated with them, on which, it is alleged one of them fired at the driver, wounding him in leg. The wounded driver was removed to a hospital and the police are enquiring into the matter. No arrest has been made.

Good rain has fallen all over the Delhi district and crop prospects are on the whole good.

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

The Well-known Author of "The Perils of Pauline;" "The Exploits of Elaine"; etc.

Everything You Read Here To-day You Can See

Next Week at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road in Vivid Motion Pictures.

With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,
Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Tuesday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a somnambulistic trance. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit and receives his proper individuality in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Varney places a red light in Myra's clothes closet, under which the spirit of the Master assumes mortal form. Alden is prepared, however, and under the violet glare of the mercury vapor lamps, which he installed in Myra's room, the body of the Master dematerialized in great agony. Dr. Alden's knowledge of thought photography enables him to discover a new and desperate scheme of the enraged Master, while his scientific arrangement of mirrors defeats the plan of the Black Order. Next the Master tries mental telepathy, but Dr. Alden scents the method of attack, reverses the process and brings disaster to the Black Order, while Myra remains unharmed. The art of levitation is brought into play, but defeated by the superior mind of Myra's protector. Furious at his failure the Master sends an "elemental" spirit to lure Myra to her death, but Alden's departed colleague, Hall, rises and foils the scheme. The Master begins another despicable plot, but the ancient lore of witchcraft enables Myra to be saved and the Black Order resorts to medical science as a means of destruction.

EPISODE FOURTEEN.

CHAPTER LIX.

THE MASTER PERSISTS.

The potentate of the Devil Worshippers, enthroned in his inner chamber, regarded Arthur Varney's nervous face with an expression of mingled fury and contempt.

Varney kneeling in humble adoration before the High Master, trembled as though with an ague.

"I have told you my plan. Your remonstrances are vain, Varney! Another speech like that and I shall punish you as I have done with other traitors to our order in the past!" cried the Master. "The girl must die! Even should you obtain her fortune for me, by marrying her, I will never be satisfied until I have put her from the land of the living."

He smote the great brazen at his side.

The ceremonial leader entered at the summons, to be greeted by the horn-thumbed sign of the evil brotherhood.

"Your command O Master?"

"Bring in the man and woman who have bargained to serve us," snarled the Master. Again he addressed Varney whose downcast face was drawn and haggard from some internal struggle between the good and evil of his strange personality.

"But, Master," he pleaded, "if she——"

"I have spoken my will", came the strident response. "She knows entirely too much about our order. Gradually under the training of this scoundrel, Doctor Alden, she is acquiring greater physic power. She will soon be enabled to undermine our strength and I must slay her, and Alden, as well, in order to guard our own brotherhood. One sign of weakness now—and it will be the last you make in this life, Varney. . . .

And remember, that you have scores to settle when you are ushered into the existence beyond the grave. I advise you to get all you can get out of the present one!"

Varney did not reply.

Even as the Master ceased, two figures advanced, guided by the ceremonial director. Varney drew his hood about his face as the potentate commanded that the blindfolds be removed from the faces of the man and woman who were now instructed to kneel before him.

The first of the newcomers was a heavy-jowled individual, whose swarthy skin and rough features indicated that he had been engaged in outdoor work during much of his life. He blinked in the unaccustomed brilliancy, as the red rays radiated from a great luminous disc directly behind the Master's head.

Then he gazed, bewildered, about him, at the faces which were all apparently strange to him.

He looked with surprise at the woman at his side. She was apparently forty years of age or thereabouts. Her heavy sensual features betokened a nature more cruel, and infinitely more cunning, than that of her companion. She regarded the man with curiosity, and returned the Master's keen scrutiny with a glance of insolent self-confidence.

As Varney, with the same anxious expression upon his tense features, studied them he realized that the villainous couple gave proof of the Master's judgment in choosing "tools." Here was as murderous looking a twain as one could have found after diligent search in the underworld!

"Do you understand what I have engaged you to do?" demanded the Master.

Both nodded and the leader of the Devil Worshippers smiled in silent, crockodile mirth.

The Master began to instruct them in their new duties, and spoke without interruption until with a significant gesture across his own throat, he ended significantly: "The knife, then, the knife! And see that it cuts deep! It cannot cut too deep!"

The woman leered at him.

"I can use a knife and use it well!" she exclaimed. "But, poison is quicker and easier!"

The man, whom the Master had addressed as "Pedro," stepped back, apprehensively.

"But I don't want to use the knife, or the poison either. I was told that it's just a kidnapping plan! I don't want no electric chair for all the money in the world!"

The Master glared viciously at Pedro and cried: "I command you to obey me to the letter, I said the knife and I will punish any disobedience!"

"But, Master, he is right!" interrupted Varney. "I will be recognized by Mrs. Maynard, and perhaps Myra, as you have planned it. Then there is Alden, who is always just where one least expects it!"

"Will you do as I bid?" cried the Master.

Varney shook his head and Pedro grunted a surly "No!"

The ruler of the Black Order suddenly raised his arms, extending his bony, claw-like fingers towards the two recalcitrants. A terrible scene followed—for it seemed as though forked lightning shot forth from those stiffened digits.

Straight to the breasts of Varney and the obstinate Pedro sprang the bolts of living fire.

The men screamed and writhed in agony as they sank miserably to their knees. The woman, regarding them with scorn, laughed cruelly at their anguish. The Master gave her an approving glance and dropped his hands exultingly.

"Will you obey?" he demanded.

"Yes, yes!" groaned the sufferers as the sparks faded out. They weakly rose to their feet, while the evil pontiff beckened to the ceremonial leader.

"Take them out," he commanded. And in a whisper he added: "Watch Varney and the man, for I mistrust them!"

The woman was hoodwinked once more, as was Pedro. The Black Order member led the man through the maze of passages to the old stone culvert which was one of the secret exits of the council rooms.

"Go that way," he commanded, pointing to the north." Meet the woman at the old house, where you will find the automobile. Hasten, for the time has almost come for action."

Arthur Varney, with head bowed next passed into the open air, regarded with scorn by his companions. Weakness in evil was the greatest crime in the eyes of the Devil Worshippers, and he realized that he was regarded as a fallen member, the news of his punishment having been whispered among the brethren in the outer council room.

"Go that way," commanded the ceremonial leader pointing to the south. "See what Myra Maynard is doing and be ready to obey the Master's commands to the letter!"

The member watched him disappear, until confident that he had not rejoined the untrustworthy Pedro for a possible conference.

Then the woman was brought forth, her blindfold removed. She was given a final word of instruction. Her brutal face lit up with an unholy light, as some gold was slipped into her hand.

"I will earn it, ay, I will earn it!" she gloated. "And I will get more than this," was the muttered undertone, as she followed in the path of Pedro.

Varney walked slowly lost in a thousand miserable thoughts, as he endeavoured to crystallize some plan of action. He realized the execution of the most cunning of all his plans. It seemed impossible to thwart him, without absolutely sacrificihg his own life. Yet, so dear had Myra Maynard become to Arthur Varney, that this great offering of love seemed not too much to him now.

As he passed along the quiet semi-suburban streets toward the Maynard mansion Varney reviewed the strange maze of incidents which had passed during the recent months.

It seemed like some dream, now, in the inspiring, healthy environment of pretty gardens, flowering shrubs and happy homes as he strolled on to complete the work of sin which strange fate had decreed to be his task.

He remembered his early association with Myra, when supplied with almost unlimited funds by the High Master, he had forced his attentions upon her and her mother, until he had ingratiated himself in the family's good graces.

First, his feeling had been one of selfish satisfaction that his charm had been irresistible by the innocent young girl. He knew that she had become interested in him; her mother's friendliness was unmistakable and ever increasing.

But, and his heart hardened as the thought came, the advent of the smiling, confident and ever-gallant Doctor Payson Alden had changed all these things. Myra had been treating the physician with a growing confidence and a sweet intimacy which infuriated Varney. Just when he had succeeded, through the connivance of his evil Master in winning the girl's consent to marry him, the physician had thwarted his plans. Myra had told him that she did not care for him enough to be his wife. The romance had been "going by the board" ever since.

Again and again, Varney had yielded to the occult power of his chief, against the promptings of his better nature and his growing infatuation for Myra, in the campaign of murder and destruction.

Now for the second time had he made up his mind to cast personal caution to the winds and help the girl escape from this new and almost certain fate.

He had reached the street on which the Maynard mansion was located, and he walked more slowly down the hedge-row, toward the driveway.

He was passing the smooth lawn now, on which the croquet arches were set, and he stopped as he heard Myra's silvery laughter.

Her merry voice thrilled him. Now at last he told himself, he would prove himself a man—and a lover! He would warn her in time to save her. He peered through the leaves of the hedge, and a wave of resentment swept over him. That laugh was not for him, and the happy music of it was inspired by none other than the hated Doctor Alden who stood near the girl on the croquet green.

Myra made a shot with his mallet, and missed. Alden took his turn and the wooden sphere struck the final goal stake.

She looked up at Alden's droll grimace of triumph.

"Lucky at games—unlucky in love, they say" she told him. Alden's face became serious, as he regarded her with a wistful look.

"I'm afraid so," he answered.

But Myra reached for his hand, timidly, and held it for just the fraction of a second.

"I didn't mean that" she said, and then dropped her eyes, as she started toward the house.

Alden followed her, quietly, while Varney drew back from the hedge. His face was flushed, and he clenched his hands angrily. His former mood of self-sacrifice was swept aside in a jealous maelstrom of bitter egotism.

"And I fool that I am, would have made way for him—I to have given up life, happiness, everything, in order that he could woo her in peace! It shall not be. If I can not have Myra Maynard for myself, Alden shall never do it!"

And he strode angrily toward the driveway his eyes burning with hatred, his mouth grimly set in his determination to win all for himself or sacrifice the all of others.

He met Alden coming down the drive, and the two men exchanged the curtest of formal greetings.

There was a mutual interchange of distrust and dislike in their eyes as they passed.

CHAPTER LX.

AT THE CURIO SHOP.

Myra was sitting in the library engrossed in a Cosmopolitan Magazine, when her mother entered the room.

"My dear, you are neglecting your music; you simply must practise now, for you have had entirely too many distractions of late," was the maternal reproof.

"All right, dear," but there was a sigh as she laid aside the story. "I was so glad to read something to take my mind off our own tragedies here in the house. And my music always makes me sad, of late."

Myra went to the piano, and was diligently running scales, with a surprising skill in the slender white fingers, as Arthur Varney was admitted to the house.

He passed Willis, to enter the music room.

As he did so, with unusual awkwardness, he brushed past an antique vase which stood upon the table near the door. Indeed, an observer might have deduced that it was an intentional accident, but as the butler entered the room, Varney was picking up the fragments with simulated mortification.

"What a clumsy fool I am!" he exclaimed.

Myra had followed the butler, and she shook her head in disparagement of the loss.

"It is nothing, Arthur," she answered to his protestations of regret. "Just some old piece that father bought in the Orient. The house is full of them and one, more or less, won't be missed."

Mrs. Maynard had entered, and she echoed Myra's indifference. But Varney was strangely apologetic.

"I insist that you allow me to replace it," he persisted. "And, by the way, I remember an old curio store which I passed this morning. It had just such a vase in the window. I will feel very mortified if you do not come down with me right now and let me replace the loss!"

He was so insistent about it that finally, to make him feel better, Mrs. Maynard and Myra agreed to ride down with him. The butler was sent for the automobile, and in a few minutes they were riding toward the old shop.

It was as much of a curio as its contents, this old place.

"I have often passed it," said Myra, as the car drew up before the door of the shop. "And now I am really glad that you brought us down, Arthur, for I have always wanted to browse around among the quaint old tables, and chinaware, and tapestries."

The three of them entered, while the chauffeur drew his machine up a little nearer the doorway, for their convenience on the return.

There he sat smoking cigarette and mentally laughing at the "rich folks" for their foolish interest in what he termed "old junk." The aged proprietor of the place led them about the rooms listlessly. He seemed absolutely uninterested in the possibility of a sale, and he returned to his account books, as they walked from one antique to the other.

Varney, unseen by the other, looked at his watch and then peered cautiously into the rear room as though expecting some one. The place was empty, however. A large door opened upon an alleyway in the back of the building, and it seemed from Varney's manner that this portal was important in his scheming.

He rejoined Myra and her mother, who were discussing some cracked chinaware on a weather-beaten mahogany table.

"I prefer Wedgewood ware," insisted Myra, while her mother objected and tried to make up her mind which dusty tea set she wished to choose from those on the table.

Varney heard a footfall in the rear of the store.

"There are some Wedgewood pieces in that back room, Myra," he said, just as an old woman, dressed in black silk, and wearing a quaint bonnet appeared in the doorway of the other room. She gave him a quick signal—clenched fists, with upturned thumbs, pressed against her cheeks—and Varney knew that his confederates had arrived.

The old woman, who had entered from the alleyway, now turned back into the rear room, and as Myra entered it to inspect the Wedgewood, she was busy stooping over a table, to examine a spangled fan.

Varney, who had accompanied Myra, now turned toward the other room, where her mother was still struggling with her decision over the tea set.

"I must have dropped my gloves, Myra. Excuse me just a minute," he said, as he walked back, leaving the girl alone with the old woman.

Myra turned, surprised, as she heard a groan.

The old creature had swayed weakly toward the table, which she gripped for support. The sympathetic girl ran to her side and put a supporting arm about her waist.

"Are you ill?" she inquired gently.

"I will be all right, when I get into the air, my child. Could you please help me to my car?" she answered weakly. The girl acquiesced, and supporting the other, walked slowly to the rear door. She was so taken by surprise that for the moment she did not realize how odd it was for the old woman to enter the shop from the alleyway, while riding in an automobile.

As she approached the car, supporting the supposed invalid, the chauffeur sprang out from his seat to hold open the door of the limousine.

Just as the old woman stepped inside, she suddenly caught Myra's arm, and dragged her after her. The chauffeur—none other than the Pedro, engaged by the High Master of the Black Order—pushed the girl's shoulders with tremendous force.

He slammed the door shut, and before Myra realized what had happened, the machine was speeding along the alley, while the old woman miraculously cured of her weakness, was sitting on the girl, holding her pinned to the bottom of the limousine with a surprising weight for one of her age.

Varney chatted with Mrs. Maynard for a few minutes in the front room of the curio shop.

With his usual good taste and chivalrous attentiveness he assisted the good lady in making a satisfactory choice, as well as purchasing a vase which almost duplicated the one which had so unfoftunately shattered.

"Where is Myra?" suddenly asked Mrs. Maynard, as she was relieved from the engross task of making a choice.

"Out in that other room, looking at the Wedgewood, isn't she?" and Varney walked nonchalantly to the doorway. "Myra, Myra! Your mother is ready to go home!"

There was no response, and Mrs. Maynard followed him anxiously, to peer into the empty room.

"Great Scott! She has gone!" exclaimed Varney, albeit with no dismay in his manner. "She must be playing a joke on us. I wonder if she isn't hiding behind some tall grandfather's clock?"

Mrs. Maynard had a presentiment of danger, and she called in a vexed tone: "Myra, Myra! Come out at once!"

But there was no response. They searched the place thoroughly, and finally went out to the chauffeur.

"Did Miss Myra come out, Dick?" asked Mrs. Maynard.

"No, ma'am. I was right here all the time and would have seen her if she had." The door was in full view of the chauffeur, and Mrs. Maynard was mystified and worried, as he persisted in his statement.

"All that she has done has been to play a prank," and Varney endeavoured to comfort the anxious mother. "I'll wager that you will find her at home, even now. Perhaps she bought some antique and wanted to surprise you with it."

Mrs. Maynard shook her head, vexed. At her suggestion Varney remained at the shop, to wait for Myra's possible return, while she ordered Dick to drive her home at top speed.

"Be sure to wait here until I telephone that she is not at home, Arthur. I don't dare let her go out without an escort," and the good lady began to cry.

The machine sped down the street, and Varney walked into the curio shop once more. After a few minutes, however, he quietly left the place and hurried to a telephone pay station. He called up a number and was soon delivering a message that all was well.

"Good," came the snarling reply. "I had mistrusted you, Varney. Now keep on with your task and I shall reward you as well as the others, for at last we have victory completely within our grasp."

Then Varney returned to the street, to walk back to the curio shop. A frantic message on the telephone greeted him there. Mrs. Maynard had found no trace of Myra and begged him to notify the police at once. The conversation was abruptly terminated by hysterical sobbing, as the miserable mother gave way to her fright and tears.

Varney hung up the receiver, thanked the proprietor for his courtesy and walked out of the store. He turned the next corner and climbed into his own automobile which had strangely made its appearance there!

"The Master works without an error!" he muttered, as he threw on the speed. "And yet—and yet!"

The old nagging thoughts came back to him again. Despite the jealous fury of an hour before, his affection for Myra was reasserting itself.

"If I can only outwit him, without letting him suspect!" he muttered to himself, as he steered the car through narrow streets, along quiet roadways, to a farmhouse on the farthest outskirts of the city. "That Pedro showed signs of being a human being—perhaps I can get him to help me—for he fears the electric chair."

Varney drew up before the door of the house, and slipped inside, carefully muffling his face with a black handkerchief, and drawing an old slouch hat down over his forehead to shield his eyes from Myra's possible recognition.

Within the place, he found the woman and Pedro waiting his arrival.

"She fought like a cat," said the woman, in a hoarse voice. "But, we quieted her. Now she is locked in the room, and she can't escape, for the windows are barred. I told her that no one would harm her if she remained quiet."

"What are you going to do now?"

"Poison or the knife!" hissed the villainous creature, her eyes sparkling with a light which was almost maniacal in its cruelty. Varney shuddered, and he noticed a queer expression on the face of Pedro.

But it seemed impossible now to interfere with the fate of the unfortunate Myra.

CHAPTER LXI.

PAYSON ALDEN'S NEW PSYCHIC.

The physician's laboratory work had been interrupted, just when he was getting deepest interested in it, by the arrival of a strange looking young man.

"I am a psychic," the new-comer told him, "and was sent to you by your friend, Dr. Burnham, who has tried a number of experiments with me. He said that you would surely give me a trial, and that we might do some interesting work together."

"What is your peculiar line?" asked Alden, forcing himself to be agreeable, for important as his work might be, he realized that these unexpected opportunities frequently turned out to be of value. "I am extremely busy to-day, and would like to have you come around some time when we can work better together."

"That's just it," said his visitor. "I was going to leave for the West to-morrow, but Dr. Burnham insisted that you might be able to help me in my work, and make it of interest to us both. I have discovered that I am especially strong along the lines of telepathic hunts. I am a sensitive, although I have never done much else than find hidden objects, ride over roads blindfolded, using the spirit eyes of others to see."

"Very good," said Alden. "We'll try out and see what you can do!"

The young man was entirely different in type from the other mediums and mind-readers whom the physician had interviewed. His face was extremely pale. His manner and speech nervous and indecisive, while his features were weak. He was of a nature easily influenced by the minds of others, and in this respect, as Alden saw, undoubtedly especially sensitive to psychic influences, although lacking in the power of projective initintive. Here was the type who could record the thoughts and act on the commands of others, but never control them, with his own forces.

The first experiment was the choice of a word in the dictionary which the young man produced. Alden helped blindfold, and then sat down in a chair facing the other man, as he picked out a random word. He closed the book, handed it to the psychic, and then concentrated his mind on the word. The blindfolded man opened the book, apparently without any definite purpose in picking the page ran his fingers up and down the page, suddenly stopping at one line.

"There," he exclaimed, pointing out the word, "mentality." 'Is that right?"

"Very good!" exclaimed Alden, agreeably surprised. "Now, we'll try hiding objects."

This method of telepathic effort they followed for some time. But just as they were getting interested in some new modes, the telephone jangled discordantly.

"Confound it!" muttered Alden, lifting the receiver from the hook and placing it on the table." I don't want to be disturbed. They can just say hat I'm 'busy'."

Little did he reck that it was the terror-stricken Mrs. Maynard, trying to reach him at this supreme moment of disaster.

And still less could he guess what was going on in the small farmhouse where the girl he loved was a prisoner.

Myra had peered into every hook and cranny of the room in which she was confined. But there seemed no way in which she could escape—no manner of communicating with the outside world. Suddenly she beheld something which sent a spark of hope into the blackness of her despair.

It was a tumbler, set upon a small table in the corner of the room.

"I wonder if I could use that as a crystal?" she muttered. She hurried to the table and sat down upon a dilapidated chair before it. Inverting the tumbler she gazed fixedly into the glass, which began to radiate facets of bright lights, as she applied the mental strength of concentration taught her by Alden. Dimly within the glass she caught a vision—it was that of two men. As she peered closer she saw that it was Payson Alden, talking to a blindfolded man.

Here, indeed, was a curious cross-current of telepathic influences.

"If I could only reach him," she murmured. "I know he is in his laboratory——"

But she was interrupted by the entrance of the woman who had made her captive. The woman was carrying a small tray, on which were two cups of milk and some sandwiches.

Myra hid the tumbler, for future experimenting under the table, as the woman turned her back to carefully shut the door.

"Here, my dear," were her suave words, "is a little nourishment. Don't be nervous, for no one will harm you, if you remain quiet for a few hours."

Myra looked suspiciously at the food, and backed timidly toward the old bed in the corner of the room.

She was not aware that Arthur Varney, well disguised in an old coat and a mask, was conversing earnestly with Pedro outside.

"I will drop the note," said Varney. "We must get rid of the woman somehow, or else go to the electric chair." The man winced at the last two words and agreed.

Varney and the other walked to the door and opened it. They entered it, to be greeted angrily by the woman. Myra, even more frightened at the muffled figures, controlled herself from screaming with difficulty.

"Get out of here!" cried the woman, angrily. She rushed at them and shoved them back through the doorway, but, as she followed outside to berate them she did not notice the little ball of paper dropped by one of the men.

Myra saw it however, and as the woman screeched her denunciations at the two men for interfering, she picked it up and unfolded the tiny note. Its message was short and startled the girl:

"Exchange the cups and pretend to be poisoned."

"I wonder if it can be some friend of Doctor Alden's," the girl mused. She heard the wordy altercation outside the door. There was not a minute to lose. She hurried toward the table and looked at the cups. One was old and cracked, without a handle. The other was new. To change them would undoubtedly excite suspicion.

Then, with feminine ingenuity, she bethought herself of the tumbler, hidden beneath. She brought it forth, poured the contents of the cracked cup into the tumbler, and then turned the milk in the good cup into the cracked one.

It was simple now to pour the milk in the tumbler into the newer cup, after carefully wiping it out with the hem of her gown. She replaced the cups as they had been on the tray, hiding the tumbler.

She turned away, just as the woman reentered the room.

"Now, my dear, will you have some milk and sandwiches?" she asked, with a serpentine glitter in her dark eyes. Myra timidly nodded. The woman held forth the tray.

"I am afraid, unless you drink, and eat some, too," faltered the girl.

"Oh, yes, I will do it," and the woman held out the uncracked cup to her. "I'll drink from the old one—you are company," and she smirked amiably.

Myra waited unil the other had quaffed from the cracked cup, and then she drank the contents of the one she held—not without a tremor. Remembering the contents of the note, she walked toward the bed and began to groan.

"Oh, that has made me ill!" she exclaimed, putting her hand to her head and pretending to stagger.

The woman laughed and retreated to the door, with a triumphant expression on her evil features. But suddenly it changed! The woman clawed at her own throat and gave an inarticulate cry, as the deadly poison began to take quick effect.

"You—changed—the—" she began, and then drew a dagger from the folds of her dress. Unsteadily she lurched toward Myra, but the deadly draught suddenly took its final effect and the would-be murderess fell headlong to the floor, before the horrified girl.

The door opened slowly and the two muffled figures slipped in.

"The brothers have gone to get the Master," whispered Varney to Pedro. "Now we must use the pneumogastric clamp!"

The other walked toward Myra, telling her: "We are trying to save you, but you must let us hypnotize you first."

Myra objected, but the man had caught her about the shoulders and waist. Varney, disguised, was shoving the body of the dead woman under the bed, out of sight. Now he turned, and as his companion held Myra's head and body rigid, he drew forth a small U-shaped spring, which he clasped under Myra's hair, at the base of the skull. The girl tried to resist the hypnotic passes, but was soon in a cataleptic state.

The sound of an automobile was heard outside.

"Now beware of the master", said Varney, they stretched the girl upon the bed. "That clasp on that nerve, with hypnotic catalepsis, produces suspended animation. He will believe she is dead."

The Master regarded the rigid form of the girl, felt her pulse, placed his ear to her bosom, and nodded, approvingly, as he heard no flutter. He was strangely quiet in his triumph, but his eyes danced in wicked glee.

"You have done well, Varney and Pedro. I shall reward you. Bring in the sack and needle!" he called to the man outside. The member obeyed, with a large gunny sack, a ball of heavy twine, and some long needles.

"Now, sew her into that," cried the Master "and we will dispose of the body in such a manner that we will be sure."

The Master had walked to the window, as the other brother left the room on some errand. The pontiff called after him and hurried out to give some additional instructions. As he did so, Varney called to Pedro: They quickly lifted the woman's body from underneath the bed, substituting it for Myra's unconscious form.

* * * * * *

Alden's best experiment with the young psychic was suddenly interrupted by the man's exclamation: "There is some other power in this room here! It is a presence and it diverts me from the search."

(Continued on next page.)

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The Mysteries of Myra

Written by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

(Continued from previous page.)

The doctor was puzzled, but his bewilderment changed to consternation as Mrs. Maynard was announced. She weepingly told of Myra's disappearance and begged the physician to help. The automobile was outside, she said, and they would take him anywhere. Alden snatched up a revolver and donned his coat. He was just leaving the psychic with a short promise to see him later, when the young man interrupted.

"Something tells me I can find her! It is something to do with the presence in this room!" he said. "Blindfold me and let me lead you."

"Let me drive!" he cried to the horrified chauffeur, as he clambered into the driver's seat.

"But you can't see with your eyes covered," objected Dick.

"I don't need to see. The spirit of a young woman is leading me," was the strange reply. They started off, with misgivings, but the psychic directed the car with unerring skill, taking daring turns, and cuts between passing vehicles, with an uncanny certainty. At last they drew up before the farm house, now apparently deserted. The psychic was trembling with nervous excitement, and he leaped from the seat before the others could slide open the door. He ran up the path to the house, followed by Alden and Mrs. Maynard.

"Too late!" groaned the doctor, as he followed the psychic into the empty room. But the young man, still hoodwinked, knelt down by the bed, and touched the hidden body of Myra. He and Alden drew it out, while Mrs. Maynard screamed.

"She is dead!" were her weak words, but Alden cried: "While there is life there is hope—see, she breathes!" He was holding a tiny mirror before her lips, and a slight moisture was deposited on the glass from her delicate breathing.

Vainly he tried to rouse her. It was evident that her coma was the result of hypnosis or a drug—he could not ascertain which. The psychic, still acting under the influence of the tremendous occult excitement which had seemed to guide his every move, now sank into a chair and drew forth his dictionary. His finger reached a word and remained there.

"Read this!" he cried. "Read it!"

Mrs. Maynard reached over his shoulder and pronounced the word his trembling finger indicated.

"Pneumogastric!" she exclaimed. "What does that word mean, doctor?"

Alden started.

"Why that's in the neck. I wonder. . . . ." He ran to the side of the girl, reaching around to discover the clamp. He removed it, with an exclamation of triumph, stroked her forehead and snapped his fingers commandingly.

"Oh!" and the girl awakened with a start. "Where am I?"

Her mother rushed toward her joyously, as Alden caught the soft hand in his. Her return to the land of the living was as unexpected to Myra as to any one else.

And the failure of Pedro to consummate the well laid scheme of the Master was even at this instant being punished within the council room of the Black Order. Varney had escaped suspicion by a hair's breadth. But the other man sank back lifeless, before the terrible occult power of the master's extended hands, who had foolishly raised a knife against the evil ruler to ward off his fury.

There was only one result—another soundrel had been sent to the final reckoning. And the Master's malevolent will was more set than ever upon the death of the rescued Myra.

(To be continued.)



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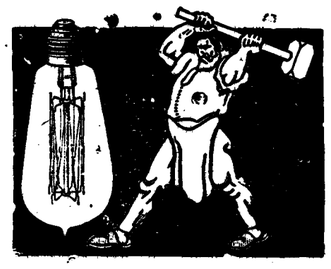
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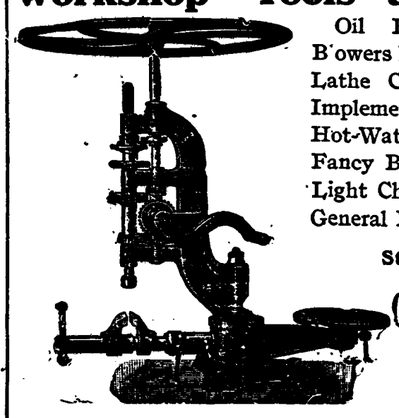
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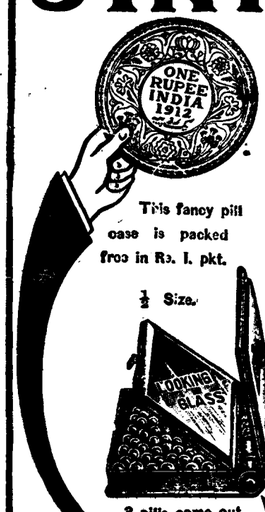
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